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# JUNE

# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 24.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 5, 1855.

Whole No. 965

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J. F. GRANT,

At \$2 a year in advance, or \$8 at the end of the year.

A failure to give notice of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One dollar per square of 12 lines or less for the first insertion, and fifty cents per square for each continuance.

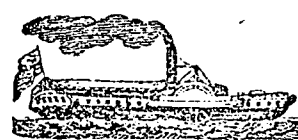
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Announcement of Candidates \$3.

Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per square.

## Fare Reduced!

Cabin Passage from Charleston to New York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



United States Mail Line.  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

NASHVILLE, M. BERRY, Commander.

MARION, W. FOSTER, Commander.

JAMES ADGER, S. C. TURNER, Commander.

SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAS, Commander.

Leave Adger's Wharves every

Wednesday and Saturday, after

noon, after the arrival of the

Cars from the South & West.

These Steam Ships were built expressly

for the Line, and for safety, comfort,

and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.

Tables supplied with every luxury.

Attentive and courteous commanders

will ensure travellers of this Line every

possible comfort and accommodation.

For freight or passage, having

elegant State Room accommodations,

apply to

HENRY MISSROON,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

Cabin Passage, \$20.00.

Steerage, \$8.00.

November 7, 1854.

FEVER & AGUE

OR

CHILLS AND FEVER.

CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL

CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-

parations of all kinds now scat-

tered throughout the country, every

one knows that of them all, not

one in ten is worth anything.

Knowing this to be the fact, we

hesitate somewhat in introducing

Champion's Pills to the Public.

But that which is deserving patron-

age should receive it, and we thus

introduce to your attention the

merits of Champion's Ague Pills,

which we do think worthy of pub-

lic favor. They have now been

before the people of the South and

West for sixteen years, and we do

not know of a single instance where

they have failed to effect a standing

cure when taken in sufficient quan-

tity and according to the direc-

tions.

They also stand unrivalled in

other fevers originating in the same

causes, and are perfectly safe being

entirely vegetable.

Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills

as a Cathartic and general Physic,

stand without a superior, acting by

their different components upon the

Stomach, Liver, Bowels and

Blood, and are especially beneficial

in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,

Habituall Costiveness, Sick Head-

ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-

gether with all that class diseases.

Also entirely, purely and positively

vegetable.

SOLD BY

Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,

R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,

D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk,

Cunningham and Clark,

Caloma,

and by agents at Gaylesville

Turkey Town Dublin, and other

places.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,

Belleville, Ill.

Haviland and Haral & Co. and

co., Charleston.

Haviland, Hissley and company,

Augusta.

John Wright and company, New

Orleans.

J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-

ville, Ky.

April 27, 1855—6m.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

There will be a procession and

public installation of the Officers of

Bellevue Lodge, No. 141, at Arba-

cochee, on the 23d day of June

next. Brethren from the adjoining

lodges are invited to attend.

By order of the Lodge.

W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.

JAS. MARTIN, Sec'y.

## POETRY.

### NATURE AND MY HEART.

The tenderest flower bedrenched with  
rain,  
Still lifts its head and smiles again  
When morning light dispels the cloud,  
Which lately thundered fast and loud,  
And thou, my heart, be as the flower.

The little stream, with crystal flow,  
By some rude storm, doth murky grow,  
And angry rushes, dark and fast,  
Yet soon will clear and calm at last,  
And thou, my heart, learn from the  
stream.

The mighty oak, at winter's blast,  
Strips off its leaves, and flubs, and  
And stands a type of mute despair;  
But blooms again with vernal air,  
And thou, my heart, be as the oak.

Old ocean's tide, in tempest driven,  
Lashes the shores and cries to Heaven  
In fearful woe, in fury wild,  
But soon is still as nestling tide,  
And thou, my heart, learn from the  
sea.

The flower, the stream, the oak, the sea,  
All have their times of gloom and grief;  
To them there comes at least relief,  
But souls ne'er find surcease of grief;  
Then thou, my heart, learn to submit.

All nature has some fitting balm  
To heal, renew, refresh or calm,  
But there are hearts whose ceaseless  
Sorrow or calm can never know;  
Then thou, my heart, learn to endure.

Cast up thy gaze from earthly things!  
Deem sorrow good; to thee it brings  
Promise of Life when nature dies,  
For Nature's voice forever, cries,  
Oh, bruised heart, trust God alone!

### LITTLE MABEL.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

Beloved little Mabel,  
She perished in the Spring;  
When the flowers began to blossom,  
When the birds began to sing.  
Our precious little Mabel,  
Had been fading all the year;  
For though she was our idol,  
We could not keep her here.

Had you seen our little Mabel,  
You would have loved her well,  
For everybody loved her,  
More than words can tell.  
Our beautiful, lost Mabel,  
With eyes of dewy jet,  
With voice of rippling music,  
I see and hear her yet!

Our blessed little Mabel,  
Now lies fast asleep,  
In the heart of a green valley,  
Where the violet veils weep,  
Where the sighing trees above her,  
Weave shadows o'er her bed;  
Where the low, and winds of summer  
Sing dirges round her head.  
Where the lapse of silver mountains,  
Upon the still air's flow,  
And round her grave the angels  
Do softly come and go.

At home our little Mabel  
Shone like the morning star,  
Which lights the mellow heaven,  
And sends its rays afar.  
Our holy little Mabel  
Was a cherub from the sky,  
Whom God has sent to teach us  
How we must live and die.

### POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

SALT LAKE, Sunday Feb 25 '55.

I have detailed to you in previ-  
ous letters the debased condition of  
the women of Utah. The Mor-  
mons, after their passions (or as  
they call it, their holy desires to  
people the earth), are gratified,  
seldom pretended to support their  
numerous wives. Brigham Young  
declared, last conference, that he  
did not know how many wives he  
had. "Tell the gentiles," said he,  
"I do not know how many of them  
I see them." The majority of  
these poor women are compelled to  
work for their daily bread,

and many are in such a  
destitute condition that they are  
forced to seek the charity of stran-  
gers. It is an actual fact that one  
of the wives of the Chief of the  
Apostles gained her livelihood by  
washing for the boarders of a pub-  
lic house in town. Indeed, it is  
nothing uncommon for these lords  
of creation to send their wives out  
in the canons for wood, and any  
day you can see women chopping  
logs and driving cattle to the moun-  
tains.

Subjected to a slavery worse than  
can be realized in the South, turned  
into prostitutes and concubines  
against their will, denied even  
woman's chief prerogative, the use  
of her tongue, there are now hun-  
dreds of females who only want  
the opportunity to abandon forever  
a life so illy befitting the proud  
spirit of American womanhood.

It was but yesterday, that a wid-  
ow with her daughters called upon

me, and, after asking me to look  
the door of my room for fear she  
should be surprised in the house of  
a "Gentile, unfolded her story of  
bitter wrongs, and sufferings. The  
bishop of her ward had demanded  
her whole family, including herself  
in marriage. She had given up all  
she had for tithes and other taxes,  
and was now in the dilemma of  
either starving or of being com-  
pelled to share an incestuous bed  
with the daughters of her own bod-  
y. With tears in her eyes, she  
prayed me to afford her the means  
of going to California in the Spring.  
These cases occur every day—in-  
deed, the spirit of dissatisfaction is  
universal. I have never conversed  
with a solitary woman who was  
not discontented with her situation  
and prospects. This speaks more  
than all the ingenious arguments  
in favor of polygamy, and demon-  
strates that the practical working  
of the "plurality system" is ad-  
verse to domestic love and happi-  
ness.

Here would be a great field for  
your strong-minded women. If a  
few Bloomers and fast young ladies  
would come out to Utah and raise  
the cry of "virtue and independ-  
ence" in the valleys of the moun-  
tains, the whole Mormon female  
community would rise in a mass  
and shake off the shackles that  
bind them. But there is no one to  
lead them on. The fear of being  
cut off from the church, and of  
being "sent to eternal hell across  
lots," as Brigham classically ex-  
presses it, deters them from such a  
course, and the desert plains that  
hem them in on every side, prevent  
them from slipping secretly away  
to California or the States.

Herold.

### JULIUS CAESAR.

We have, fortunately a complete  
enough portrait of Julius Caesar,  
and we know a good deal, though  
not near so much as it would be  
desirable that we know of his hab-  
its and mode of life. He was a tall  
slender, well-made man, with a  
long, pale face; his brow was high,  
but not broad, he had dark, spark-  
ling eyes, and his mouth was rather  
large. "A slight puffing of the  
under lip," says Merivale, "which  
may be traced in some of his best  
busts, must undoubtedly have de-  
tracted from the admirable con-  
tour of his countenance. Yet he  
was still reckoned handsome, and  
in his moments of vanity he de-  
lighted to trace his descent through  
his ancestor Julius, to the love of  
the goddess of beauty for the mortal  
Anchises; while the name of his  
ancestress, Venus, was actually  
stamped on some of his coins."—  
Michael, in his history of Rome,  
has a fine picture of Caesar. "I  
should like," he says, "to have seen  
this white and pale figure, faded  
before its time by the debauches of  
Rome, this delicate epileptic man,  
marching under the rains of Gaul,  
at the head of his legions, swim-  
ming over rivers, or riding on horse  
back between the litters on which  
his secretaries were carried."—  
Suetonius, in a short chapter, (fifty-  
seventh) has furnished the idea so  
beautifully brought out here.

In mankind and in his latter  
years, the once "ill-gifted boy" paid  
attention to the neatness of  
his attire. He shaved carefully—  
there is no bust or coin of Caesar  
with a beard—he was fond of gems  
and jewels, and loved a magnifi-  
cence in his houses. Caesar though  
his health was generally good, was  
subject to starting in his sleep, to  
fainting and to the falling sickness,  
having twice been seized with ep-  
ilepsy in public. This latter mal-  
ady is generally found in connec-  
tion with feebleness of mind, or  
rather tends to induce mental weak-  
ness. Merivale in noticing the  
case of Caesar, mentions that Na-  
poleon had had attacks of epilepsy,  
Caesar's intellect certainly is among  
the very highest that ever shone  
upon the world. The story that  
Mahomet, a man of the most vig-  
orous mind, was subject to falling  
sickness, is unknown to genuine  
history, being a fable invented by  
his Christian opponents. Caesar's  
baldness, with the notion which  
the ancients attached to the falling  
of the hair from head, subjected  
him to much ridicule. His soldiers  
when they accompanied him in his  
Gallic triumph, with a license ac-  
cording to them on such occasions,  
did not fail to jeer him on this  
score. He tried as far as he could  
to conceal this defect by bringing  
forward his hair; and as I have  
elsewhere noticed, of all the hon-  
ors conferred upon him by the Sen-  
ate, that which most delighted his  
heart was the right of continually  
wearing the laurel wreath round  
his brows.

## TERRIBLE MURDER.

From the Sunter co. (Ala.) Whig.

Mr. Editor:—It becomes my  
melancholy duty to record an act  
of the most outrageous cruelty; a  
murder the most diabolical in the  
annals of time. Sunday evening,  
the 29th of April, between two  
and three o'clock, a little girl, (14  
year of age), the daughter of James  
D. Thornton, a well known citizen  
of this county, stepped out at the  
back door of her father's house,  
and as she walked towards the gate  
looked back and spoke to her moth-  
er, who sat in the passage. She  
passed through the gate, and walk-  
ed on, so all at the time thought,  
to one of the negro cabins that  
stood close by. After some time  
elapsed, an hour and a half, per-  
haps, and she did not return, her  
mother went to the cabin to see  
what detained her. On arriving  
there, what was her surprise to  
learn that she had not been near  
the cabin, and none of the servants  
seemed to know anything of her.

Becoming alarmed, all begun at  
once to search for her, sending at  
the same time to the neighbor's  
houses to see if she had gone to  
any one of them. That, though,  
was hardly probable, as no one  
lived very near, and she was never  
known to leave the place alone and  
without first obtaining permission  
of her mother. The search con-  
tinued from about two hours by  
sun—the time when they first mis-  
sed her—till dark, but no traces of  
her were found. Several of the  
neighbors then collected, and the  
search became more general. They  
scoured the fields and woods till  
nearly day, when all retired to  
snatch a little repose, preparatory  
to renewing the search with the  
return of daylight. With the ear-  
liest dawn, all were again hunting.  
At length, between eight and nine  
o'clock in the morning, she was  
found—and oh! what a spectacle!  
Some incarnate devil had under-  
taken to throw her into a ditch  
and covered her up! One of her  
feet was partly uncovered—a part  
of her head, and a small portion  
of her dress was visible; by these  
things they discovered her.

A jury was immediately called,  
and the verdict "a bloody murder,"  
being rendered, they proceeded to  
remove the body. On examination  
it was found that she had been put  
to death in the most torturing man-  
ner. She was bruised all over—  
her right arm and hand was severely  
litten, the little finger of her  
left hand was also nearly bitten off.  
Her head had received several se-  
vere blows—the skull being frac-  
tured. Her neck and face were  
beaten to a complete jelly—she  
had received an awful stroke across  
her right eye—and her neck was  
broken in two. The stick with  
which that was done was still there  
having never been removed. Upon  
the whole, she was certainly the  
most mangled object ever seen. It  
now remained to discover the per-  
petrator of this foul deed. From  
several circumstances suspicion  
rested on a servant belonging to  
her father—a boy between nineteen  
and twenty years old. Accordingly  
he, with several others, was taken  
into custody and severely cross  
questioned. Davy, the boy whom  
they suspected, at first strongly de-  
nied knowing anything of the  
matter. After a while, however,  
he said that he knew all about it—  
that he had seen one of the negroes  
—a man by the name of Hardy,  
snatch her up as she walked to-  
wards a branch that was not more  
than a hundred yards from the  
house—that he had watched him as  
he took her off and killed her. He  
even went so far as to show how he  
picked her up, and threw his hand  
over her mouth to prevent her  
from screaming. He also stated  
that he had heard Hardy express  
his determination, about ten days  
previous, to kill her. This tale, as  
nicely gotten up and told with  
such an air of truth, came near im-  
plicating Hardy. He was then  
questioned, and, luckily for him,  
succeeded in proving, beyond a  
doubt, that at the time the murder  
was committed, he was at a neigh-  
boring plantation some six miles  
distant.

Dave on being questioned again,  
acknowledged that he had done the  
deed, but Hardy hired him to do  
it, telling him he would give him  
five dollars; if he (Dave) would  
kill her. He then with some gen-  
tlemen went and showed them  
where he took her from—said she  
was sitting down playing in the  
water. He then showed them  
where, in taking her off, he had  
thrown her on the ground, evident-  
ly very hard. A little further on,  
and he had thrown her on the

ground again, and then again. It  
is supposed that when he did this  
she was trying to escape. He said  
she was crying all the time, and  
pleading with him not to kill her.  
The fourth time he threw her down  
he beat her head with a piece of  
an old stump. She did not speak  
again after that, but cried very  
much. When he got to the place  
where he buried her, she was not  
quite dead, so he cut a club and  
struck her on the forehead. He  
then got a large stick and put it  
across her throat, and put his knees  
one on each end, and bore down  
upon it until she was entirely dead.  
He then took a hoe and covered her  
up, throwing some leaves and  
brush on her. He acknowledged,  
and finally, that he did it of his own  
accord—that no one else knew  
anything of it, that he had never  
thought of doing it till he saw her  
walk down to the branch. He had  
not the slightest shadow of a reason  
for doing it—said he was not  
even mad with her—that she had  
not provoked him in the least. He  
had belonged to her father ever  
since she was quite a small child,  
and had always seemed to think a  
great deal of her—ever ready to  
accommodate her in any way. He  
is now lodged in prison, where he  
awaits for trial. He will, without  
doubt, receive the sentence he just-  
ly deserves—that of death. \* \* \*

## NATURAL HISTORY OF THE LOCUST.

The following information con-  
cerning the habits of the fourteen  
year locust given by a writer in  
the Boston Advertiser will be found  
interesting at the present time. In  
calling attention to it, we would  
suggest to students of Natural  
History in upper Georgia the prop-  
riety of making accurate observa-  
tions of these curious insects, dur-  
ing their present appearance in  
that region.

The locusts' favorite is that of a  
cove of young and rather thin  
oak wood, where the soil is rather  
soft and light. They are first dis-  
covered in the ground near the  
surface, in the form of a large white  
grub or worm, and a quarter of an  
inch in diameter. Where, or in  
what mode they pass through the  
chrysalis state, and become fully  
invested with wings and other  
members, I do not know; but they  
are soon found in vast numbers,  
and in a full chorus of sonorous  
voices, among the branches of the  
small trees. They have a distinctly  
marked W found on the back. In  
this stage of their lives, they do  
not seem to feed. On opening one,  
the body appears to be a mere hol-  
low shell, without any feeding or  
digesting organs. They continue  
in this state, I believe, about six  
weeks or two months.

Shortly before their disappear-  
ance, many of the small twigs of  
the young oaks appear to be gir-  
dled and partly cut off, and hang  
suspended from the extremity of  
the branches. The leaves turn red  
as when touched by frost in au-  
tumn. On examination, these  
twigs appear to be sawed about  
two-thirds off and girdled, so that  
the circulation of sap being cut off,  
it soon dies, and probably falls to  
the ground during the ensuing win-  
ter, by the action of wind, rain and  
snow.

The general belief is, that by a  
curious and remarkable instinct,  
the insect is led to deposit its eggs  
in some secure mode upon these  
small twigs, and then this partially  
severed from the parent stock  
so that by their fall the eggs shall  
be borne gently and safely to the  
ground, into whose bosom they are  
in some form received and cher-  
ished, to reappear in the form of  
the full-grown locust, after a lapse  
of seventeen years. I am not aware  
that the fact of the deposit of eggs  
upon the falling twig has been ver-  
ified by actual observation; it is  
one of the points which require  
careful examination.

## THE KANSAS QUESTION.

We are glad to find that the  
Washington Union, in a leading  
article of the 18th inst., places the  
quarrel in Kansas between the  
Missourians and abolitionists upon  
its true grounds. It states that the  
latter are responsible for the con-  
sequences, because they began the  
difficulty by invading the territory  
for the express purpose of aboli-  
tionizing it. It excuses the Mis-  
sourians for retaliating and resist-  
ing on the ground of the paramount  
interest Missouri, as a slave State,  
had in the settlement of the terri-  
tory.

We go further and justify the

Missourians. They acted in an  
emergency that admitted of no de-  
lay, on the impregnable principle  
of self-defence, and it is their bound-  
en duty, at all hazards and at  
whatever cost, to defeat the aboli-  
tion scheme of ravishing the terri-  
tory to free soil uses. Men have no  
right to complain of violence and  
prate about law, who themselves  
personally disregard the constitu-  
tion and trample on the laws. It  
is, we repeat, a vital question to  
Missouri and the South, and as  
such a fighting question. We hope  
the Missourians will continue to  
regard it so, and defend the coun-  
try from abolition monopoly with  
powder and ball. The abolitionists  
have got Nebraska peaceably and  
without hindrance from the South.  
When they come to seize Kansas,  
also, there is only one way to deal  
with them. Tell them they can't  
have it, and be prepared to back  
the veto with force. Fanaticism  
has brought us to the verge of an  
inevitable revolution on this ques-  
tion. It might as well begin in  
time to save Kansas.

## Mobile Register.

## WANTED—AN ANGEL FOR HEAVEN.

And so Death closed those little  
eyes—shrouded their bright glan-  
ces. Oh, that the sun would not  
come streaming in on that shroud-  
ed form, as if there were no grief  
in the world.

How sweetly he sleeps, that lit-  
tle coveted angel! How lightly  
curl the glossy ringlets on his  
white forehead! You could weep  
your very soul away to think those  
cherub lips will never, never un-  
close. Vainly you clasp and un-  
clasp that passive darling hand,  
that wandered so often over your  
cheek. Vainly your anguish glance  
strives to read the dim story of  
love in those faded orbs. The voice  
sweet as winds blowing through  
wreathed shells, slumber forever—  
And still the busy world knocks at  
your door, and will let you have no  
peace. It shouts in your ear; its  
chariots rumble by; it smiles in  
the care-worn face; it mocks you  
at the coffin, at the grave, and its  
heavy footsteps tramp up and down  
in the empty rooms from whence  
you have borne your dead. But it  
comes never in the hush of night,  
to wipe away your tears.

Wanted—an angel for Heaven!—  
Can you look up! Can you bear  
the splendor of that sight? Ten thou-  
sand celestial beings and your own  
radiant child in their midst.

Wanted—angels for Heaven!—  
Cling not too closely to your beau-  
tiful treasures here, children of  
Earth!

In the Paris correspondence of the  
Prestreur d'Amers, under date of the  
25th ult., we find the following:—

"The Empress is enchanted at the  
idea of her visit to the East, and she  
is proud to find that the Emperor has  
ended by gaining every one over to his side.  
The journey to England fatigued her  
greatly, but she always endeavored to  
conceal its effects, from an apprehen-  
sion that the Emperor would not con-  
sent to take her with him to the East.  
Whenever the sense of fatigue over-  
powered her, she hastened to say that  
which tired her most was the continual  
efforts in public to which she was com-  
pelled. Yesterday evening, as she was  
speaking with enthusiasm of her ap-  
proaching departure for the East, she  
added that there was only one thing  
that troubled her, in connection with  
this journey, and that was the idea of  
her stopping at Constantinople. 'What  
would you do at Sebastopol?' inquired  
the Emperor, 'would you accompany me  
about on horseback?' 'No,' replied  
the Empress, 'but wherever there is  
suffering to assuage, have not women a  
sublime duty to fulfill. Whilst you would  
be at the head of your soldiers, I would  
be the leader of those meritorious wo-  
men who visit the the battle field to at-  
tend upon and console the wounded.'"

PARTICULARS OF THE LOCOMOTIVE  
EXPLOSION.—The telegraph on Saturday  
announced that the locomotive attached  
to a freight train had exploded with ter-  
rible effect on Friday, near Seymour,  
Ind. The Cincinnati Gazette says:

"The locomotive was totally blown to  
fragments, a piece of the boilers, weigh-  
ing a ton, was thrown 176 paces, and  
other heavy



# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5, 1855.

We are authorized to announce RUBEN A. MATTHEW, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce S. D. McCLELLAN, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce DAVID TREDWELL, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WM. T. YEATMAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JEFFERSON L. MONROE, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. EMERY, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce R. C. LIVERY, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CAPT. JOHN H. WHITE, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

Our townsman, COL. WM. B. MARTIN has become a candidate for Congress, and will meet the Hon. S. W. Harris at the appointments published in to-day's paper.

The Wetumpka Dispatch announces its preference for Col. Martin over Mr. Harris.

JACKSONVILLE MALE ACADEMY. The examination of the pupils of this institution commenced yesterday and is still in progress. We understand it will close to-night with an address by T. H. Lewis, Esq.

We hope that some friend will furnish for our next paper a detailed account of this interesting examination.

SCEDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday last, about 10 o'clock Mrs. Painter, a widow lady, residing near Mallory's mill, died suddenly in the Harmony Baptist Church. She had arrived before the hour of service, and was conversing with a few others on the subject of the fatal sickness prevailing in the neighborhood, and deaths, 8 or 10 of which had occurred in a few days, when she fell suddenly from her seat to the floor and was a corpse in a few moments.

Three children, we have been informed, in the same neighborhood have gone totally blind recently, from some unknown cause.

RAIN IN ABUNDANCE.—On Tuesday night last we had a heavy rain of some six hours duration—it rained also heavily on Wednesday night, Thursday and Thursday night; altogether in the opinion of some more rain fell in the time mentioned than for 12 months previous, all put together. We regret to learn that in some parts of Talladega County the rain was attended with wind and hail, doing considerable damage to the crops; and in this County, on the Creek bottoms the wheat was considerably beat down. The land too south of this place is said to be washed more than ever before known. The land tillers could not hold the soil against such rains.

INDIAN WAR.—It is stated in the papers that some five or six tribes of the western Indians have united and declared war against the United States. They have embodied about 3000 warriors; and ask exultingly if the whites are so strong, why they do not send on their soldiers and give some manifestation of it. If some of their chiefs could be induced to travel through the United States, they could on their return tell their brethren a tale that would stop such vain and ignorant boasting, and perhaps prevent some useless bloodshed.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. Full returns from all the Counties have not yet been received, but a sufficiency however to determine with certainty the result. The Richmond Enquirer of the 29th May, contains returns from 122 counties, which gives Wise a majority of 10,647. The entire democratic delegation to Congress, and State Officers have also been elected.

THE CHOLERA has recently broke out with great violence and fatality in Memphis Tenn.

The name of the Post Office at Chulafina, Randolph Co. Ala. has been changed to Warren.

MR. GRANT.—Sir—MR. G. MATTHEW, of Oxford will permit his name to be run for Representative in the next Legislature, he will be warmly supported by many voters at Jacksonville.

"MANY VOTERS."

The following list of the Census of Benton County, taken during seven weeks travelling with the Tax Assessor, and part of two weeks at Court, has been handed to us by W. P. Amorine, Esq., Census Taker of Benton County. In some of the precincts he thinks he lacks a few, in the remainder he has taken full. The list will be completed in a short time, when it will be published in full, with several items of interesting statistical information.

Mr. Amorine says the wheat crop generally is excellent, and that harvesting commenced with some as early as Wednesday the 23d May.

	Whites	Slaves	Total
Jacksonville Pr.	1 910	681	1591
Alexandria	2 1418	819	2237
June Bug	2 030	153	728
Maddox	4 563	165	728
Iron Works	5 666	196	862
Ohatchee	6 1096	263	1357
Colvins	7 1216	124	1359
Allens	8 628	155	782
Ladiga	9 823	130	653
Rabbit Town	10 509	136	745
White Plains	11 781	300	1081
Tesques & Lds	12 430	206	636
Oxford	13 994	445	1439
Shugart Hill	14 582	72	654
Pine Grove	15 615	46	666
Pounds	16 969	68	1027
Baculus	17 556	14	570
Muscadine	18 603	1	604
Carmichael	18 723	32	754
Bordens	20 457	12	467
Wills	21 463	72	535

Added, 15,932 4078 20,010

For the Jacksonville Republican.

MR. JAMES F. GRANT,

Dear Sir:

Personal considerations which I did not anticipate at the time I announced my name as a candidate for Representative, forbid my entering the canvass, and in withdrawing my name, I fondly cherish the hope that my friends will consider it no ingratitude on my part, and that they will allow me to tender to them my grateful acknowledgements for the many high assurances of regard which they have already so richly manifested in my behalf.

Yours respectfully,  
BENJ. A. BROOKS.

SAMPSON W. HARRIS,

The democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people at the times and places following:

## COOSA COUNTY.

On Saturday 16 June, at Nixburg.  
" Wednesday 25 July " Weogufky  
" Friday 27 " " Rockford  
" Monday 30 " " Wetumpka

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

On Wednesday 26 June at Westburg.  
" Friday 22 " " Roonoke  
" Thursday 21 " " Louisa  
" Saturday 23 " " Wedowee  
" Monday 25 " " Arbacochee

## BENTON COUNTY.

On Wednesday 27 June at Oxford.  
" Thursday 28 " " White Plains  
" Friday 29 " " Cross Plains  
" Saturday 30 " " Jacksonville  
" Monday 2 July " Alexandria.

## ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

On Tuesday 3 July at Greensport.  
" Wednesday 4 July at Ashville.  
" Friday 6 " " Springfield  
" Wednesday 18 " " Collins & Robinson's Store.

## JEFFERSON COUNTY.

On Saturday 7 July at Trussville.  
" Monday 9 " " Elyton  
" Wednesday 11 " " Jonesboro

## SHELBY COUNTY.

On Friday 13 July at Montevallo.  
" Saturday 14 " " Columbiana  
" Monday 16 " " Harpersville.

## TALLADEGA COUNTY.

On Monday 18 June at McCounthea's.  
" Friday 20 July " Eastaboga  
" Saturday 21 " " Talladega  
" Monday 23 " " Risers  
" Tuesday 24 " " Fayetteville.

The papers of the District will please copy.

For the Jacksonville Republican.

## KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

What is Know-Nothingism? Where did it originate? what are the principles of this newly-gotten-up order? By whom or by what class of human beings was the ball first put in motion? By what class, at this time, are the principles, (if it has any,) of know nothingism advocated. And last, though not least, by any means, what are the objects and designs of the party? These, kind reader, are questions of great magnitude of vital importance—questions which present themselves to every freeman, and to every republican. Every man should ask himself these questions calmly, candidly and seriously.

There can be no doubt but that as good men as live in the South have joined the know nothing lodge, having as pure motives as ever prompted man to any action. Men have been misguided—misled in all ages of the world. Men of integrity have joined the order and being displeased with their principles, have withdrawn.

Is it possible that men in eighteen hundred and fifty-five have forgotten the principles and precepts of those to whom they are indebted for that peace, prosperity and happiness they now enjoy? Is it possible that men are going round, seeking office, with their tongues tied, with their "principles in their pockets," anticipating and expecting the votes of a free, liberal and independent people? Is it possible that our glorious republic is no longer to listen to the call of free democratic principles, but instead thereof to meet in little isolated secret midnight-vigil-organizations, for the purpose of conducting the affairs of our government. Has the principles advocated by the founders of this Nation, become so

rotten—so worthless, that they will have to be supplanted by those emanating from night associations? Shall one of the greatest and noblest principles ever conceived by man, be sunk into oblivion—sunk into the vortex of insignificance—*"Sua voluptas quamquarta hit,"* God forbid.

Some say it will be unpopular to take a stand against the order, that many men of respectability and responsibility, belong to or sanction the order of know-nothings. This no one will pretend to deny or question. Many have joined who are now sorry for it—saying they were deceived.

Every man, especially southern men, should look upon all Northern terms with that degree of suspicion and distrust to which they are so justly entitled.

Thus are many who are irresistibly led to believe that know nothingism and Abolitionism is one and the same thing. Be this as it may, it is known that the Massachusetts Know-Nothings and Abolitionists occupy the same ground. It is also known by a very large majority of the South that in the passage of the Nebraska Bill, the southern people achieved a victory. That forty members to Congress, scattered from Maine to Wisconsin, voted with the South, and that those forty men have since died a political death. Strange, though true.

All should hold most sacred the Constitution, and keep an eye single to the maintenance of its integrity. Whenever the Constitution is broken, our government will certainly fall with it.

The magnificent sun in his circuit illuminates no spot else on the face of this mighty globe, where equal rights to all are secured—where enterprise is untrammelled—where the pursuit of happiness is regarded and secured as one of the individual rights of man. The conscience left free without the intervention of civil despotism or ecclesiastical authority.

Education, both elementary and finished, is fostered and in the grasp of all. Our country, as it stands, is a model of perfection—just object of admiration for all civilized worlds! What more can we want, what more can we wish, what more can we expect?

Our Institutions, civil, political and religious, sprang from wisdom and virtue, and to these principles we owe our national and individual prosperity, and on the culture of these, too, must and will depend their perpetuity: so long as they are cherished, loved and protected, our Country is prosperous, so soon as neglected, our glory, individually and nationally will very surely depart from us, and the whole fair fabric which has ever been the admiration of the world, will fall—sink into nothingness, and in its stead anarchy and despotism will reign supremely.

S. P. D.

## Further by the America.

Opinions in the Baltic.—The English portion of the Baltic fleet was making up towards the island of Gotland as fast as the ice would permit.

It is said that France has asked permission to establish a French camp on Swedish territory, and if this is refused, the allies will then take possession of Bomarsund, and fortify that.

Austria and Russian Diplomacy.—Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Russian Cabinets are attempting to effect a general accord among the German States. The editors of the semi official journals have united to favor the movement.

FRANCE.—Drouyn de L'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, from an unwillingness to protect the war. Count Walewski, the French ambassador at London, has been appointed his successor.

Planor, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor, has been condemned to death.

The project of a new loan of seven hundred million francs is under consideration by the Council of State.

The police report that they have discovered a vast plot with ramifications throughout Europe, to promote insurrection, and hence Planor's execution will be postponed in order to trace his connection therewith. On the day the attempt was made it was freely stated in various cities of Italy, Spain and Germany, that Napoleon was dead and that Paris was in a state of insurrection.

Russian accounts from the Crimea are favorable to their cause. An immense number of troops, numbering over 200,000, are in and around Sebastopol, with constant recruits pouring in. The defence at Sebastopol are greatly increased in strength. There have been several sorties, in which a good many were killed on both sides, but no regular battle. The Russians are said to be in high spirits. Bombardment by the allies has almost entirely ceased.

## AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

A correspondence from the camp, April 27, explains the difficulties of the siege, but states confidentially that the allies advance over the ground bit by bit, and that, while the works so advance, there can be no doubt of ultimate success, provided the Russians in the field are unable to force the allies to raise the siege.

Gen. Canrobert has announced that when reinforcements arrive he will enlarge the circle of his operations, implying that he will attack the Russian field positions. On the 28th of April Canrobert writes to the Emperor that the English army has recovered its health and efficiency, and is on cordial terms with the French.

The late official advices from Sebastopol are to May 10. On that day, in the morning, the Russians made a sortie with a large body of troops on the allies' right advance trench, but were driven back immediately, and a second and similar attempt shared the same fate. Nothing could be better than the conduct of the troops who took part in the affair. The loss of the enemy was serious.

Gen. Marmora had arrived with four thousand Sardinian troops.

Procrastination and jealousies are damaging the proposed scheme of a Turkish contingent commanded by English officers of the Indian army.

## THE BALTIC SQUADRON.

The English fleet is working up towards Gotland as ice permits. It is said that France asks permission to establish a French camp on the Swedish territory, and if refused, Bomarsund will be occupied and fortified by the Allies.

Three ships left England on the 10th to blockade the Olite Sea.

## THE NEGOTIATIONS.

Symptoms increase that the Austrian and Russian cabinets are attempting to erect a general accord among the German States. Editors of semi-official journals have been invited to favor the movement.

The documents of the Vienna Conference, the whole extending to ninety pages, are republished in the English news papers, and have excited much interest.

Palmerston has evaded answering the question whether the conferences are or are not finally broken off; but it is said, as the accredited representatives of all the powers, Russia included, continue to reside in Vienna, the elements of the conference permanently exists, should Russia, or Austria, on behalf of Russia, make at any time proposals offering a prospect of a settlement.

A Russian note, in the form of a circular, addressed to the German States, says that the Czar, relying on the continuance of the policy hitherto pursued by them, will adhere to the solution given at the conferences to the two first points of the guarantee.

## OPINION OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

The English Press admits that hopes of peace have fled, and that no assistance can be expected from Austria, and but little from the rest of Europe; consequently that France and England must fight it out. The London Times publishes an article expressing these views. The Times has also an editorial on behalf of the government, stating that it is impossible to pursue the official documents of the Vienna Conference without seeing that Russia was never in earnest in her pretended desire for peace. Some however, think differently; and Earl Grey, in the House of Lords, has given notice of a motion for 21st inst, that an address be sent to the Queen, deploring the failure of negotiations, and stating, as the opinion of Parliament, that the proposals of Russia were such as to afford a fair prospect of concluding a peace, by which all the original objects of the war might have been gained, and by which it is alleged might have obtained all the advantages which can be reasonably demanded from Russia. Milnes Gibson made a similar motion in the House of Commons.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

The French mail has not arrived. The Vienna correspondent of London Times remarks, that as long as no revolutionary elements are brought into action, Austria will leave Russia to get out of her difficulties as best she can; but if England and France should resolve to form a corps of refugees, and employ them on or near her frontiers, the holy alliance would again be formed.

## PARRIS, May 11. Evening.

The Monitor does not contain any news from the east.

VIENNA, May 11. Evening.—The rumor that Count Buel had given in his resignation is not confirmed.

BERLIN, May 11. Evening.—Count Esterhazy, the Austrian Ambassador, has returned from Vienna.

It is said that Austria is on the point of declaring her complete neutrality, as well as that of the whole of Germany.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

### ARRIVAL OF THE

STFAM SHIP

PACIFIC.

COTTON ADVANCED!

GEN. CANROBERT GOING

TO QUIT!

Sebastopol about to be

Stormed Thro' the Win-

dow!!

New York, May 30, M.

The Steamer Pacific arrived this morning. Siege of Sebastopol almost unchanged, as to May 12th.

An expedition of 15,000 Allies embarked at Kamiesche, and put to sea in the direction of Az S, but returned without making any details known.

Omar Pacha's force had returned to Eupatoria. A large reinforcement of the Allies was expected within 10 days.

Negotiations between Austria and the Western Powers unchanged, but between Prussia and Austria negotiations are more intimate.

Russia notifies the German Government that the Czar will only join to the two first guarantees on the condition of the perfect neutrality of Germany.

France and England have presented an ultimatum to Sweden, which Sweden is inclined to reject.

LATEST.—Canrobert has resigned, nominally, from ill health, and has been succeeded by Pelissier.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—Cotton is buoyant, with a speculative demand, and continues considerably advanced, ranging from 1.8 to 3.8. The market closed with an active demand. Week's sales are 112,000 bales, including 49,000 on speculation, and 5,000 for export.

The latest dates from Sebastopol are by mail to the 30th, and by telegraph to the 12th.

Canrobert reviewed the entire French army, and assured them that they would soon enter Sebastopol, either by the door or window.

A combat occurred on the night of the 24th, between the Russians and the French; it was a desperate affair. The Russians attempted to dig new rifle pits, but the French partially prevented them; 200 French were put hors du combat.

A despatch dated May 1, says the advances are approaching slowly, though slowly. Raglan's despatch of the same date says the Russians have constructed a new battery to the left of Mamelon.

There is every appearance of the establishment of a very large camp on the plateau above Belcher on the north side. The Russians made a sortie on the night of the 11th upon the advanced works of the left. The attack was immediately repulsed with considerable loss.

A new manifesto of the Czar ordered another levy of twelve men out of every thousand in seventeen Western Provinces, to be complete by the end of July.

There are indications of a more intimate relationship between Austria and Prussia. It is apparent that an armed neutrality is becoming more and more probable. There was an important conference between the Representatives of the Two Powers.

VIENNA, Friday Evening.—Things have undergone a change. A new Austrian proposition was forwarded yesterday to London and Paris. It is said that Austria will give material support to the Western Powers should she accept and Russia reject the proposition.

The Paris papers assume a tone of outspoken hostility towards Austria.

## The Fight for the Rifle Pits.

The London Herald correspondent gives the following account of the English fight for the rifle pits on the 19th:—

April 19.—The English had sharp fighting in the trenches last night, and succeeded in capturing the first of the rifle pits. This was the pit to which I have already so frequently alluded, as having caused such annoyance and loss to our working parties in our new advanced trench. Last night an attempt was made to continue the parallel, but the sharp-shooters' fire was so galling that it was impossible to persevere without an unwarrantable loss of life. Orders were then sent down for 250 of the covering party on the right attack (composed entirely of regiments from the Light Division) to advance and capture the pit. The men accordingly moved down quickly to where the advanced work terminated, close to the first trench. Col. Graham Erskine, field officer in charge of the trenches, led the party.

At a given signal, our gallant fellows dashed from the breast work, and, with a smothered cheer, ran straight upon the trench. The enemy appeared completely surprised, and fired a scattered volley. One of these shots unfortunately killed Captain Alfred Lempiere, of the 7th, on the spot, as he was in the act of cheering on the men. The instant the volley was fired, the Russians sprang out of the trench without any further attempt at resistance, and began flying in all directions. Some were shot as they ran, but the majority escaped.

The trench was immediately occupied by such of our troops as it would contain, (about fifty) while the others, so elevated to reverse the sand bags, so as to cover the men from the Russian side, in case of an attempt to retake it. While engaged in this manner, a column of Russians, about one thousand strong, was observed advancing from the shelter of the Mamelon, and hastily led Col. Erskine to dispose his men in such a manner as best to extend against the overpowering force, when the enemy rushed up and tried to close with the trench.

They were received with a heavy volley, before which those who survived it recoiled in terror, and stood for a moment as if uncertain or irresolute how to act. They were not, however, long to deliberate, for as fast as our men could load they fired into their hesitating assailants, who, as if to save themselves, again tried to close. This time their attack was more determined, and an obstinate fight took place. Those that closed with our troops were met with the bayonet and hurled back again, while some that had sprung into the pit were killed on the instant. Col. Erskine was in the midst of the contest, cheering and animating the soldiers, when he was struck with a bullet, which killed him in the course of a few minutes, though not before the enemy were again driven back. After the second repulse the Russians contented themselves with skirmishing behind stones and hillocks at a safer distance, and, after collecting their wounded, retired to their works without an attempt to renew the struggle.

Our troops remained in possession of the trench unmolested for a short time after the enemy had retired. The batteries then opened, and knowing doubtless, the precise range, we suffered severely from some of the shell, and the round shot also injured the new work, but not to any serious extent. After the cannonade had continued about half an hour a few skirmishes again approached the trench, no doubt in the

expectation of finding it evacuated; but on discovering that we still maintained our posts, they beat a precipitate retreat, and the men were no further interfered with for the rest of the night.

The total loss to the English in this affair was 16 men killed and 26 wounded. Colonel Egerton and Captain Lempiere were also killed, and Captain Baynes, R. E., with four other officers of the Light Division, wounded—the former dangerously.

The enemy's loss was between 40 and 50 killed, and about twice as many wounded; only three of their killed were left on the ground.

April 21.—The attack on the rifle pits on the night of the 19th, was more severe in its results than was at first supposed, 2 officers and 21 men were killed, 5 officers and 36 men it is said, are wounded. But these details are so uncertain, and are generally so much exaggerated, that without some knowledge of the Adjutant General's return, it is impossible to do more than guess at the total loss.

Captain Lempiere, (who had only just purchased his company,) was shot in the commencement of the fight, through the lungs. He fell and called out to poor Colonel Egerton that he was killed. Egerton turned round, and said, "Don't give way, my boy," but finding that he was mortally wounded, he took him in his arms, and carried him back to the shelter of a breastwork. The Colonel then returned to the trench in time to make his arrangements for repelling the Russian column, which was then coming on. At the close of the fight he was struck on the upper lip by a rifle bullet, which passed through his head and he never spoke again.

Last night another attack was made upon the second rifle pit. At the first symptom of our advance the Russians fled with precipitation, and abandoned their post to our men, who instantly occupied it. Later in the night a considerable number of the enemy's skirmishers came down, and between them and our men in the pits some hot volleys were exchanged. A desultory skirmishing fight was maintained in this manner, for three or four hours when the Russians, having sustained considerable loss, again withdrew. In this affair our casualties were heavy, but by no means equal to the loss of the night before. As yet I have heard of no officer being either killed or wounded.

## Copper Ore—Smelting.

The principle article of export from this port for years past have been confined to cotton and lumber. Latterly Copper Ore is assuming a noticeable importance. The mines newly discovered and opened in Eastern Tennessee, and Western Georgia, are sending forth their treasures in hundred fold returns for the outlay and labor expended upon them. In the last annual report of the Superintendent of the Central Railroad, we find that 9,558, 986 pounds of ore were brought there for shipment to other ports. Since the date of that report, December 1st, the receipts have continued to increase. The exports from 1st January to the present time, show an aggregate of over \$500,000 boxes, principally taken to Europe. Just at this time there are several vessels in port receiving considerable quantities for Liverpool. The trade is decidedly on the increase, and destined to assume, at no distant day, an importance second only to cotton itself.

It is now clearly demonstrated that a smelting establishment will have to be erected somewhere convenient to this vast and rich ore region. Many plans have already been named as suitable—Chattanooga, Columbia, Atlanta, and other flourishing towns, and cities in Georgia and Tennessee, the names of which we do not at this moment remember, but have been especially designated, at either of which the interest of the miner would be greatly served over the system that now obtains. The only smelting establishment for the country, is in Baltimore. Notwithstanding the comparative insignificance of the copper trade hitherto, this Baltimore establishment has accumulated great stores of the demand made upon it. We are not sure, on investigation, but it may be found that our own city will prove the point at which the mines are, where will be the best accommodation.

There would at least be this advantage in the establishment of the kind here, the cost could always find a ready market in the best district, and the ships' lading at home the convenience, which our looks offer in making a cargo of ore. Would it not be well for some of our wealthy capitalists to take it into their hands, having their natural outlet to market at this port, and from the success of smelting establishments at less favored ports, we could almost be sure that a profitable investment would be found in the establishment of the kind here?

From the rapid development of the mines, having their natural outlet to market at this port, and from the success of smelting establishments at less favored ports, we could almost be sure that a profitable investment would be found in the establishment of the kind here?

Heza!—It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, that we state that the Board of Directors for the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, have instructed their President, to have the ten miles of iron that is in Mobile brought up as soon as it can be done, and also to purchase enough to lay the track across the Coosa River. These facts, we were told by one of the Directors, and there can be no doubt about it. We think, therefore, that it is now reduced to a certainty, that we are to have a road, and that, at no distant day. We congratulate the citizens of Selma, and the up-country generally, upon the early prospects of a union, for we believe that when the "rice" is made, it will add greatly to the prosperity of both. In order, therefore, that the Board may be sustained beyond the possibility of a doubt, it is necessary,



comfort and instruction. She died in the full assurance of a blessed immortality, thus exclaiming, in answer to an inquiry as to her state, "Well!" While the day of her departure was a gloomy one to her bereaved friends, full of peace and joy, the large concourse who attended her funeral, evinced the deep regard of the whole community for her, and their appreciation of her was, "Let me die the death of the righteous and let my end be like his."

### H. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

This celebrated medicine, skillfully composed as it is of the most healing balsams and penetrating oils, can never fail to cure almost every affliction that could be alleviated by an external remedy. Its superiority over all other Liniments is proven by the miraculous cures it performs, and by the great and constantly increasing demand. There has been sold within the past year more than THREE MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and there can be but few persons found who do not bestow upon it the highest praise for the rare virtues it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since the creation of the world, has been so successful as an external remedy for all nervous diseases as this wonderful curative. When applied, it instantaneously diffuses itself through the whole system, soothing the irritated nerves, allaying the most intense pains, and creating a most delightful sensation. Read the following remarkable cures, which can be attested to by hundreds who were fully acquainted with the whole circumstance.

**CHRONIC ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.**  
My daughter, when six months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when six years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night watch was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the East; they said there was no help for her but to undergo it. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut off, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try my Liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now ten years old and healthy as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best in use for sprains, bruises, cuts, burns, headache, etc., and it will remove the most severe pain in a few minutes. It also cured cold under in my cow in a few days.  
GEORGE FORD.  
Peoria, March 20th, 1849.

**Look out for Counterfeits!**  
The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. The most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Rome; J. W. Bachelor, Wetmore; Baker & Henea, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arabachee. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.  
**AGENTS WANTED** in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.  
May 22, 1855.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
Benton County.  
**TAKEN UP** & posted before H. Cross, Esq., before John W. Ledbetter, a certain Estray bay mare Mule, about 4 years old this Spring, has rings in her eyes—appraised to sixty dollars this May 22d, 1855.  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

**Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.**  
**WHOLESALE GROCERS,**  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.  
**30,000 lbs Prime Bacon** now in store.  
**5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard** now in store.  
Large Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Depot.  
Rome, Ga., May 29, 1855.

**JOHN R. STANFORD, | ALBERT G. PITNER.**  
**STANFORD & PITNER,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL**

**GROCERS,**  
And General Dealers in  
**Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery, BOOTS, SHOES, BAGGING, BALE ROPE, WINES, LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.**  
Rome, Georgia.  
All kinds of Country Produce, Provisions, &c., bought and sold, or received and sold on Commission.  
**REFERENCES.**  
H. G. Farrell & Co., } Charleston.  
O. J. Chaffee, }  
H. and S. Williams, }  
J. & S. Bones & Co., } Augusta.  
May 29, 1855.

### Notice to Capitalists. Cotton Factory FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Factory of 1,000 Spindles, all in good order and of the very best construction. Said Machinery being thrown out to give place to a Gin Manufactory, which the proprietor thought more profitable in this section of country. There is no doubt in the mind of the subscriber, but that the Cotton Manufacturing business would pay well in Alabama or Mississippi, and he is willing to hold an interest, if the right kind of Company can be got up. For further particulars, address me at Rock Mills, Hancock Co. Georgia.  
W. J. WILSON.  
June 5, 1855.—2m inoo.

### Administrator's. SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Lucinda D. Wilson, deceased, on SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit until the 1st day of March next, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, one cow and calf, and some cattle and other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time rent out the House and Lot on which said deceased resided at the time of her death; Note and approved security will be required to secure the rent and purchase money.  
JOHN SPENCER, Admr.,  
De bonis non with the will annexed.  
This 29th day of May, 1855.  
June 5.

### Administrator's SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell, on the premises, at the late residence of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased, on MONDAY THE 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit of Twelve months, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of one Lot of Saddler's Trimmings & Materials; also 2 new Saddles, and one yoke of Oxen, and other articles too tedious to mention. All sums under \$5 cash, and all sums over five dollars, note and approved security will be required of purchasers.  
JOHN W. JONES, Admr.,  
June 5, 1855.—6t.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 18th day of May, 1855, upon the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
JOHN W. JONES, Admr.,  
June 5, 1855.—6t.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.  
JOHN SPENCER, Admr.,  
de bonis non with the will annexed.  
June 5, 1855.

### PROBATE COURT FOR BENTON COUNTY ALABAMA: Special Term, May the 9th, A. D. 1855.

THIS day came W. M. Hames, and presents a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Sarah R. Likens, deceased, late of said county, and presents the same for Probate in said court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thomas M. Likens, Mary Graham, formerly Mary Likens, wife of David Graham, and Rufus Likens, heirs at law of said Testatrix, reside beyond the limits of this State, to wit: Thomas M. Likens resides in Henderson, in the State of Texas, Mary Graham resides in Jefferson County in the State of Tennessee, and Rufus Likens resides in Troop County in the State of Georgia: It is therefore ordered by the court, that said paper be filed, and that Friday the 29th day of June, 1855, be set for the hearing and determining upon said application, and that notice thereof be given to said resident heirs at law, of said Testatrix, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to the day set for hearing said application.  
ATTEST: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
June the 6th, 1855.

### Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of four venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith & Co., one in favor of Wm. Dohard & Co., one in favor of David C. Haslett, and one in favor of Asa Skelton, and one execution in favor of Asa Skelton, Ex'r., and all against David Young, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the following described land to wit: the north west fourth of the north east fourth of section 29, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of David Young to satisfy said venditioni exponas, and execution. A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, one in favor of L. N. Arnold, one in favor of A. R. Smith & Co., one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one execution from the same court in favor of J. Welch, all against Wm. Bonds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to wit: the east half of the south east fourth of section 33, township 13, range 8, also the west half of the south west fourth of section 34, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Wm. Bonds, to satisfy said vend. exp. and execution.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of four vend. exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of G. Stipes, one in favor of J. D. Hoke & Bro., one in favor of W. B. Martin, and one in favor of Turnley & Davis, and all against Burwell Alewine, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to wit: the west half of section twelve, township fourteen, range seven, levied on as the property of said Alewine to satisfy said venditioni exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of J. L. Heaton and against James Burrows and Isaac Finch, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to wit: the south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 19, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of J. A. McCampbell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11 east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of five alias fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co. two in favor of F. M. Horsey, one in favor of Harrel, Hare & Co. and one in favor of Rosevelt Hyde & Clark, and all against Joseph T. Huncutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Huncutt, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land and property, to wit: the east half of south west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11; also the south west fourth of south west fourth of section 28, township 14, range 11; and north half of north east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12; and north east fourth of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 11, and the west half of north west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11, and a 1/2 of south west fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12.

The south half of the south east fourth of north east fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 11; and west half of north west fourth of section 29, township 14, range 12; and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes against Pleasant Fite, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

### Sheriff Sale.

BY virtue of one fi. fas. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed; in favor of Wm. H. Beach and against Joseph T. Huncutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in July next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy, named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi. fas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Burton & Hall, and against A. J. Boyd, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot in the Town of Oxford, bounded on the north by S. Nixon, on the west by J. Jones and D. Snow, on the south by John Spencer, and on the west by Walls and Davidson, levied on as the property of said Boyd to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson and Brockman and against John Johnston, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, also the west half of the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Johnston to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one vend. exponas, in favor of Turnipseed & Vice, and against Thomas Green, issued from the circuit court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell, the south west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8 east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on as the property of said Green, to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Samuel P. Hudson and against T. Chandler, issued from the circuit court and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 40, township 13, range 12; also the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11; also the north west fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11 east in the Coosa Land Dist., levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of J. A. McCampbell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11 east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of five alias fi. fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & Co. two in favor of F. M. Horsey, one in favor of Harrel, Hare & Co. and one in favor of Rosevelt Hyde & Clark, and all against Joseph T. Huncutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Huncutt, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land and property, to wit: the east half of south west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11; also the south west fourth of south west fourth of section 28, township 14, range 11; and north half of north east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12; and north east fourth of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 11, and the west half of north west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11, and a 1/2 of south west fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12.

The south half of the south east fourth of north east fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 11; and west half of north west fourth of section 29, township 14, range 12; and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12.

Also, at the same time and place. By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes against Pleasant Fite, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

### CANDIDATES.

#### FOR CONGRESS. S. W. HARRIS, OF COOSA.

FOR THE SENATE.  
We are authorized to announce Asa Skelton, Esq. as a candidate to represent Benton County, in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. M. W. ABERNATHY, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce GEORGE H. BORDEN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES.  
We are authorized to announce Thos. H. Lewis, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce HEZKIAH CROSS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative for Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. BORDEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce G. C. ELLIS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce T. R. MAYHAM, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.  
We are authorized to announce JOHN L. USER, Esq. as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We have been requested by the friends of JOHN SMITH Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SHELLEY, as a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JESSE C. DAVIS, Esq. as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.  
We are authorized to announce JESSE C. DAVIS, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH T. HUNSCUTT, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL B. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.  
We are authorized to announce Wm. P. ADAMS, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JAMES MEHAR, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR COMMISSIONER.  
We are authorized to announce JOHN LINDERS, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce A. W. KIRBY, Esq. as a candidate for commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

TALLASSEHATCHEE  
Male and Female School.

The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty-one weeks.

Terms of Tuition.  
Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, \$6 00  
The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic &c. \$8 00

The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic \$10 00  
The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00

The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage.  
J. S. LASSITER.  
Mrs. LASSITER, Assistant.  
May 29, 1855.—1t.

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

NEW GRAND DUCHE OF BADEN LOTTERY LOAN,  
Capital 14,000,000 Florins.

THIS LOAN is guaranteed by the Government, and will be drawn in different prizes, as follows:  
14 of 50,000 Fls. 154 of 40,000 Fls.  
12 of 35,000 Fls. 23 of 15,000 Fls.  
2 of 12,000 " 55 of 10,000 "  
40 of 5,000 " 2 of 4,900 "  
58 of 4,000 " 286 of 2,000 "  
1944 of 1,000 Fls.  
&c., &c.

The lowest prize being 42 Fls. 12 Florins are equal to 5 Dollars. The next Drawing takes place at the Karlsruhe, under the Direction of the Baden Government, on

**The 31st May, 1855.**  
when every drawn number must obtain one of the above mentioned Prizes, which will be paid in Cash, at the offices of the undersigned. Those fortunate Shareholders not residing on the spot, will have their amt of prizes gained paid to them through an established Bank. The Lists of the result will be sent to each Shareholder, and the successful numbers published in the Newspapers.

The Price of one Ticket is Two Dollars.  
The following advantages are given by taking a number of Tickets, viz:

11 Tickets cost only \$20  
23 " " 40  
50 " " 80  
100 " " 150

The Price for Tickets can be sent in Bank Notes or Drafts, payable in any of the commercial towns of Germany, Holland, France, England, Scotland, or Ireland.

For Tickets and Prospectuses apply to the undersigned Banking-house, which is appointed for the sale of Tickets:—

MORIZ STIEBEL SOHN,  
Bankers,  
FRANKFURT-ON-THAINE,  
Germany.

N. B.—Letters to be directed, "per Steamer, via Liverpool," to MORIZ STIEBEL SOHN, Bankers, in Frankfurt-on-the-Maine.

Remittances which arrive after the Day of Drawing, will be returned, or invested in the next Drawing, at the option of the sender.

The Prospectus of this Distribution can be inspected at the Store of Mr. Joseph Kahn, Jacksonville, where also Tickets may be obtained.

May 1, 1855.

**DIRECT IMPORTATION.**  
Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,**  
37, HAYNE ST.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 15, 1854.—1y.

**Daguerreotyping.**  
J. N. PRIVETT very respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who wish LIKENESSES taken in the latest and most improved style.

Rooms two doors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store.  
April 24, 1855.

**JACKSONVILLE CHEAP STORE.**  
STIPES & ROWLAND.  
WE are now in receipt of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of

**Spring & Summer GOODS,**

Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Barages, Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING. Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice selection of WATCHES and fine JEWELRY.

But the best of all an abundance of

**GROCERIES,**  
Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, and every thing that can be called for in that line; all offered at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere. You will find it your interest to give us a call.

STIPES & ROWLAND.  
April 17, 1855.

**EUGENE LEHARDY,**  
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEER,  
Surveyor & Architect,  
POST OFFICE, BOMBAY, INDIA.

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
Benton County.  
**TAKEN UP** & posted before J. P. Pettit, a certain

Wm. Pressly, a certain Estray Black Horse, about eight years old, about 14 hands high, with some white on the left hind fetlock, a scar on the leg of the same foot—appraised to forty dollars, this 19th day of May, 1855.  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
May, 22, 1855.

### A CURE FOR ALL!



**HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.**  
Citizens of the Union—  
You have done me the honour as with one voice, from one end of the Union to the other, to stamp the character of my Ointment with your approbation. It is scarcely two years since I made it known among you, and already, it has obtained more celebrity than any other Medicine in so short a period.

**THOMAS HOLLOWAY.**  
38, Corner Ann and Nassau Sts. N. Y.  
ASTONISHING CURE OF SORE LEGS  
AFTER NINE YEARS STANDING.  
Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. J. Langley, of Huntsville, Tuckers County, North Carolina, U. S., dated November 1st, 1850.

**Read His Own Words.**  
To Professor Holloway,  
Sir—It is not my wish to become notorious, neither is this letter written for the mere sake of writing, but to say that your Ointment cured me of one of the most dreadful cutaneous diseases that flesh is heir to, and which was considered by all who knew me, to be entirely beyond the reach of medicine. For nine years I was afflicted with one of the most painful & troublesome sores that ever fell to the lot of man; and after trying every medicine I had ever heard of, I resigned in despair all hope of being cured; but a friend brought me a couple of large pots of your Ointment, which caused the sores on my legs to heal, and I entirely regained my health to my agreeable surprise and delight, and to the astonishment of my friends. (Signed) W. J. LANGLEY.  
AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A RABBIT, WHEN NEARLY AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. Durant, New Orleans, November 9th, 1853.  
To Professor Holloway, N. Y.,  
Dear Sir—It is with heartfelt gratitude, I have to inform you that by the use of your Ointment and Pills, the life of my wife has been saved. For seven years she had a bad breast, with ten running wounds, (not of a cancerous nature). It was told that nothing could save her: she was then induced to use your Ointment and Pills, when in the short space of 3 months, they effected a perfect cure, to the astonishment of all who knew us.—We obtained your medicines from Messrs Wright & Co., of Chartres-street, Messrs. Princes, Paris, although, I had written it at New Orleans, before we finally left, at that time, not knowing your address at New York. (Signed) R. DURANT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad legs, Lunges  
Bad Breasts, Piles  
Burns, Rheumatism  
Blisters, St. Vitius  
Chilblains, Scalds  
Chapped hands, Sore Nipples  
Contracted and Stiff Joints, Sprains  
Fistulas, Skin Diseases  
Gout, Scalds  
Hemorrhoids, Ulcers  
Swellings, Wounds

\* Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 80, Maiden Lane New York, 244 Strand, London. Also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the United States, in Packages at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and \$1 each. To be had Wholesale of the principal Drug Houses in the Union.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.  
N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.  
May 30, 1854.

**NEW GOODS.**  
We are receiving our supply of

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,**

and are now ready to supply all who will favour us with their patronage.  
Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing as it does all the FASHIONABLE ARTICLES demanded in this market. Please call.

We are desirous of having all old accounts closed.  
WOODWARD & WHITE.  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855.—6t.

**BENTON STEAM MILLS.**

The undersigned beg to leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.  
We solicit patronage of the public generally.

J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.  
Feb. 20, 1855.—3t.

**M. P. Stovall,**  
Warehouse and Commission Merchant,  
AGUSTA, GEORGIA.

CONTINUES the business in all its branches, in the extension of

**Fire-Proof Ware-House.**  
on Jackson street, near the Hotel.

Having ample facilities for business, and a disposition to extend every accommodation to his customers, he pledges his strict personal attention to the interests of all those who may favor him with patronage.



THE GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF  
The Art Union Society.  
500,000 GIFTS  
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS  
Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

WORKS OF ART  
accumulated by the Society during the past year,  
would respectfully call the attention of its patrons  
to the fact that, being about to remove to the  
buildings in course of erection for the Society in  
the city of Washington, they will add the Real Estate  
and other Land and Property belonging to the  
Society, to the

DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.  
At the last meeting of the Society, it was  
determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF  
SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking  
thereby that it will be the means of a more general  
diffusion of the works of art throughout the  
country, and will enable the Society to extend  
their labors for the advancement of the  
ARTS AND SCIENCES  
in this country. The certificates of Share will  
be issued at

ONE DOLLAR.  
accompanying which each purchaser will receive  
free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful  
Line and Simple Engraving, entitled  
WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS,  
Representing an Eventful Period in the History  
of Our Country.

It will be seen, by referring to the list,  
that there are many valuable pieces of Property,  
many costly paintings, superb statuary, beautiful  
engravings, costly jewelry, magnificent  
shawls, and other beautiful gifts, such as clocks,  
watches, illuminated works, etc., to the number  
of Five Hundred Thousand, worth Thirty  
Thousand Dollars.

As the Society expects to remove to the New  
Hall at Washington by the middle of June, the  
distribution will take place on the  
FIRST OF JULY, 1855.

The same rules and regulations that have  
heretofore guided the Society's distributions will  
be adhered to in this, and on no account will  
here be any postponement from the day named.  
All letters and communications, "post paid" for  
certificate, or on business, are to be addressed to the

SOUTHERN OFFICE in WASHINGTON,  
Directed to the Secretary, who will answer by  
return mail. Single subscribers remitting Ten  
Dollars will receive one year's subscription to  
any of the MAGAZINES they may name in  
their letter, to be forwarded free of charge for  
the time of subscription, one year.

The following list constitutes a part of the  
GIFTS FOR 1855:  
The splendid House and Lot of the Art Union  
Society, situated in Broadway, \$50,000.  
The superb Dwelling, the residence of  
the late Anson Sully, Esq., 15,000.  
The beautiful summer residence, Gothic  
cottage and grounds at Hawk's Nest  
on the Hudson River, 20,000.  
5 small Dwellings, each on the lot  
belonging to the society in 23d st., 10,000.  
10 magnificent camel's hair shawls.  
These shawls are the most beautiful  
work of art ever beheld, 10,000.  
4 sets of Diamond jewelry, consisting of  
7 pieces each, all antique patterns,  
in a beautiful pearl jewel box, 10,000.  
10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7  
pieces each, all different styles, and  
of Persian manufacture, 5,000.  
12 Gold Watches for Ladies, very beautiful  
and curious works of art; one the  
size of a half dime, 700.  
10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy  
of different styles and patterns, 1,300.  
50 Boudoir, Toilet and Dressing cases for  
Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns,  
Louis XIV., 2,500.  
1 large clock, a very beautiful work of art,  
made by Lipard at Cologne, finished  
in a style of beauty and art unsur-  
passed, 1,000.  
1,000 Gold Thimbles, all different patterns,  
very heavy, 2,000.  
200 copies of the lives of great saviors,  
superbly bound, with an engraving of  
each artist, 2,000.  
50,000 illuminated albums, different  
styles and patterns, 50,000.  
200 copies of Gutzwill's Republican code  
splendidly bound, with tinted engrav-  
ings, 4,000.  
100 copies of Bayard's Illustrations of  
Shakespeare. For the admirers of  
the Great poet, this work will be an  
acquisition, 10,700.

PAINTINGS.  
Venues sent forth, Cupid and Hyacinth—  
Titian, 2,000.  
There are others by the same artist, all origi-  
nal, besides some splendid Pictures by Alton,  
Sully, Reynolds, Neagle, Doughty, Cole, Chap-  
man, David, Verelst, Stuart, Herbert, Clark,  
Rembrandt, Rembrandt, Schuch, Perkins,  
Lewis, Ellis, Hamilton, and others fully de-  
scribed in the catalogue, which will be forwarded  
on application by letter, postpaid, to the Secretary,  
Bazaar Boy, Marilla, 1,000.  
Tobit and the Angel—Salvator Rosa, 1,000.  
Night View, Claudio, 1,000.  
Madonna, Corregio, 1,000.  
A Head, Titian, 500.  
A Head, Vandyke, 500.  
A Piece, Guisio, 500.  
Landscape, Poussin, 500.  
Wattle piece, Wouverman, 500.  
Landscape, Claude, 500.  
All will answer by return mail.

PERMS FOR CLUBS:  
Clubs of 10 3 Extra Certificate.  
Clubs of 20 3  
Clubs of 30 3  
The money in all cases to accompany the applica-  
tion for Certificate.

LADIES FORMING CLUBS  
Will be entitled to the same terms as above, with  
the extra inducement of the Present of a Mag-  
nificent set of BOYD'S PICTURE, representing  
Rich Colored India Hangings, fine India Lace  
Curtains and everything of the most splendid  
Description to the Ladies Club who will send the  
largest sum.

POSTMASTERS are authorized  
to act as agents, and the Postmaster re-  
mitting the largest amount for shares  
will receive a Handsome Gold Watch  
and Chain, valued at Two Hundred  
Dollars. The money must accompany the  
application (by letter, postpaid), in all  
cases, and the Certificate, with the  
Engraving, will be forwarded free of  
charge by return mail.

Correspondents are requested to write  
their address, with the County, Town,  
Post Office and State, plainly, in order  
to avoid mistakes. All letters answered  
by return mail.

Catalogues of all the Gifts, with value  
and explanation, can be obtained on ap-  
plication to the Secretary, to whom all  
letters for Certificates, &c., must be ad-  
dressed.

ALFRED JOURDAIN, Secretary,  
A. U. S. ROOMS, Washington, D. C.  
MAYNARD LEWIS, Directors,  
FRANCIS ICE,  
FERNANDO LIVINGSTON,  
T. W. BAUER, Treasurer,  
January 22, 1855. 6m

BLANKS  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,  
Neatly executed on fine paper, ac-  
cording to the forms of the New  
Code, for Judges, Justices of the  
Peace, Clerks, Sheriffs & Consta-  
bles, also Land and Trust Deeds,  
for sale at the Republican Office.  
Those who apply soon, will  
be furnished at very low rates.

GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.  
JACOB'S CORDIAL  
FOR ALL  
BOWEL DISEASES  
(CHOLERA MORBUS,  
BILIOUS COLIC,  
CHOLERA INFANTUM)

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE  
ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.  
The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.  
1st. It cures the worst cases of Diarrhoea.  
2d. It cures the worst forms of Dysentery.  
3d. It cures Cholera or Mexican Diarrhoea.  
4th. It relieves the severest Colic.  
5th. It cures Cholera Morbus.  
6th. It cures Cholera Infantum.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.  
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and have found it to be most efficient, and in my treat-  
ment, a valuable remedy."  
HON. HIRSH WARDEN, Judge of Supreme Court, Ga.  
"It gives me pleasure in being able to recommend Jacob's Cordial—my own personal experi-  
ence, and the experience of my neighbors and friends around me, is a sufficient guarantee for  
me to believe it to be all that it purports to be, viz. a sovereign remedy."  
Wm. H. Underwood, Form Elder Judge of Superior Court, Cherokee Circuit.

"I take great pleasure in recommending this invaluable medicine to all afflicted with bow-  
disease, for which I believe it to be a sovereign remedy—decidedly superior to any thing else  
ever tried by me."  
A. A. Goulding, Deputy G. M. of the Grand Lodge of Georgia.  
"I have used Jacob's Cordial in my family, and this with all I hear about it as a remedy by  
those who have tried it, induces me to believe that it stands at the head of every preparation of  
chickadee and I would recommend its use in the disease for which it is compounded."  
Miles G. Dobbin, Cashier of the Bank of the State of Georgia, Griffin.

"If there is any credibility in human testimony, Jacob's Cordial must stand pre-eminent above  
all other preparations for the cure of Bowel Diseases. From the mass of testimony in its favor  
coming in from all quarters, it must be very far in advance, as a curative agent, of most if not  
all other 'patent' preparations." A. Fleming, Cashier Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, Griffin.  
"This efficient remedy is traveling into celebrity as fast as Bonaparte pushed his columns into  
Russia, and gaining commendation wherever tried." Wm. J. Jeffersonian, May 19th, 1854.  
For sale by HENDRICK & NISSEY, and by the principal Merchants and Druggists  
in the State.

For Sale by  
J. B. Hays, Co. White Plains, Caver & Gunnels, Boiling Springs; Williams & Smart, R. M.  
Dickson, Alexandria; A. W. Kirby, J. F. Bailey, C. P. Davis, Dean & Edwards, Asheville; W. C.  
Denson, Greensport; Wm. Thaxton, Mount Niles; C. M. Pearson, Springfield; D. L. R.  
Butt, Centre; W. E. Eacy & Co., Gadsden; J. S. Camp & Co., Turkey Town; James Montgomery,  
Spring Garden; Lane & Harris, Cedar Bluff; Porter & Bate, Gainesville; J. R. and J. M.  
Hoge, Lebanon; J. S. and S. J. Harwood, Van Buren; Brown and Phillips, Rawlingsville.  
GENERAL DEPOTS—Haviland, Haral & Risley, N. Y., J. Wright & Co. N. Orleans

One Shade Cheaper  
THAN THE  
CHEAPEST!  
JOSEPH KAHN  
Is now receiving a fine and well  
selected stock of  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS,  
for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear,  
of the Latest Styles and Fashions.

According to the hard times and  
scarcity of money, he has made his  
prices on goods EOWER than ever.  
Merchants generally sing out  
Cheap, but he has this  
Genuine,  
and will prove it by all who may  
give him a call.  
March 27, -2m.

CRAWFORD'S  
Cottage Bedsteads.  
THE subscriber has on hand a large  
number, and is constantly engaged in  
manufacturing, his  
Improved Cottage Bedsteads.

These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance  
and comfort, are unequalled by anything  
in the bedstead line, ever invented. They  
are warranted  
CHINCH PROOF.  
All who have tried them pronounce  
them the best and handsomest bedstead  
in use. Call and examine.  
JOHN H. CRAWFORD.  
N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken  
in exchange for bedsteads or other cabi-  
net work. J. H. C.  
Feb. 13, 1855.

To Bounty Land Claimants.  
THE undersigned having procur-  
ed the necessary forms to be used  
by applicants for Bounty Land under  
the late Act of Congress, of  
March 3d, 1855, Respectfully in-  
forms all who may be interested,  
that he is prepared to prosecute  
their claims promptly for a reason-  
able compensation.  
BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.  
March 27, 1855.

Money Wanted!!  
All persons indebted to A. G.  
& J. F. Nunnally, by note or ac-  
count, are hereby notified to pay  
up without delay, if they wish to  
save cost. We are compelled to  
have money, and this is the LAST  
and ONLY notice we shall give.  
A. G. & J. F. NUNNALLY.  
April 3, 1855.

A large lot of good Pine lumber  
building (nearly all dry), on  
hand for sale by  
MORRIS, HICK & CO.  
Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

New Livery Stable.  
The undersigned is now prepar-  
ed to accommodate all persons who  
may wish to hire Horses, Buggies  
Hacks, or to procure private con-  
veyance to any part of the country.  
His arrangements are so complete  
that none need fear disappoint-  
ment, at any time, and his stock and  
vehicles shall be of the first qual-  
ity. He will have spirited horses  
to suit the young and dashing, and  
gentle and quiet horses to suit the  
old.

PRICES.  
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00  
Hack & two horses " 5 00  
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00  
Persons who hire horses or vehi-  
cles will be responsible for all  
damages, for they who dance always  
love to pay the fiddler.  
JAMES H. PRIVETT.  
April 3, 1855.

MARTIN W. WHEELER,  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE ALA;  
WILL attend to all business  
confided to him in Benton,  
Cherokee, and the adjoining coun-  
ties. April 4, 1854.

JOHN H. WRIGHT,  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
WILL promptly attend to all busi-  
ness entrusted to him, in this, and  
adjoining counties.  
March 7, 1854.—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL,  
BEING situated almost op-  
posite the Macdonald and Western  
Rail Road, and Georgia Railroad  
Depots, this House will be found both  
a convenient and comfortable abode for  
Travelers, while sojourning at this point.  
Mules will be served on the arrival of the  
several Passenger Trains, and every at-  
tention paid to the wants and comfort of  
visitors.  
JAMES LOYD,  
June 1, 1852.—y. Proprietor.

Bounty Land.  
The undersigned respectfully in-  
forms all Bounty Land claimants,  
under the late and all former acts,  
that he has procured the necessary  
forms and instructions, and is pre-  
pared to procure their warrants for  
them in the shortest possible time,  
which he will do upon very reason-  
able terms.  
J. A. McCAMPBELL.  
April 3, 1855.

COLLEGIATE  
Cherokee Institute.  
The second term of the above  
Institution will commence on the  
1st Monday in September, 1854.  
A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 per-  
sons, will be ready, and ample rooms for  
classes, and for the musical and primary de-  
partments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the  
agreement of a number of citizens of this city,  
(names) to enter and keep in the Institute 50  
pupils for the term of two years, each prom-  
ising to enter and pay for the number of pupils  
annexed to his name, has undertaken to found  
here upon his own resources and at his own  
expense, an institution worthy of the noble  
cause of Female Education. This must afford  
the most ample assurance of his determination  
to make the Institute eminently worthy of the  
public confidence and patronage. No city may  
be added an experience of 20 years, eminently  
successful, by which he has achieved a reputa-  
tion in this arduous and responsible field of la-  
bor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the  
shander.

Every branch appropriate to the most accom-  
plished female education will be here taught, in  
the most thorough manner, by experienced and  
able instructors, upon terms more moderate  
than those of any other female College of the day.  
S. FORTUNE, Principal, and Instructor in  
the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathemat-  
ics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual  
Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in  
E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman  
and Sophomore Classes, Geography,  
N. Philosophy, &c.  
Mr. F. DELAUX, Instructor in the  
French Language, Drawing, and Bot-  
any, &c.  
Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Mu-  
sic—Vocal and Instrumental—on the  
Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other  
instrument.

Terms.  
To those who board in the family of the under-  
signed, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition  
in any or all the branches taught in the In-  
stitute, without exception, and inclusive of wash-  
ing, fuel and lights, will be \$20.00 for the schol-  
astic year—or \$15.00 for the Spring term of six  
months, and \$10.00 for the Fall term of six  
months. Board in good families can be had at  
\$10.00 per month. Tuition in the Collegiate de-  
partment \$20.00 per year. French \$25.00. Draw-  
ing, no extra fee for the Greek and Latin in as  
much other institutions. Music \$30.00 for the  
Spring term and \$20.00 for the Fall term. In the  
primary department the charge will be 18 dol-  
lars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall  
term.

S. FORTUNE.  
Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M.  
M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Linn-  
ard, for the names of the subscribers. Geo. C.  
Town, Pulk Co. M. R. Right, Esq., of Cherokee  
Co. Ala. Aug. 29—1y.

NEW STAGE LINE  
FROM  
Guntersville to Jacksonville.  
A Tri-weekly line of  
four horse Post Coaches, es-  
tablished by J. W. Morris, Esq., is now running and permanently  
established, between Jacksonville and  
Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct con-  
nection with the Tennessee river and the  
daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via  
Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse  
coaches from Talladega to the head of  
the Alabama and Tennessee river Rail  
Road, above Montevallo. Guntersville  
is situated half way between Decatur  
(the head of the Memphis and Charle-  
ston Rail Road) and Bridgeport, (the  
crossing of the Nashville and Chatta-  
nooga Rail Road) it being only sixty  
miles, or six hours run on fine Mail  
steamers which pass daily to either of  
the above points. Whitesburg (the  
Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by  
the river, and a splendid line of four  
horse coaches over a Macadamised road  
ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers  
from Nashville, West Tennessee, North  
Mississippi, and all portions of North  
Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega,  
Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will  
find it to their interest to travel this  
route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and com-  
fortable."

The above line is stocked with good  
coaches and teams, with accommodating  
drivers; it runs over a fine natural road  
to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid  
plank road from Talladega to Mont-  
gomery. No labor or expense shall be  
shared on our line to render travellers  
comfortable. Passengers to Montgom-  
ery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route  
24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten  
dollars cheaper than any other arrange-  
ments are such that passengers can have  
eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and  
from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega,  
making almost the entire route in day-  
light. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays,  
Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, A.  
M., and arrive at Jacksonville same days,  
at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mon-  
days, Wednesdays and Fridays, at  
6 o'clock, A. M., arrive at Guntersville same  
days at 10 1/2 p. m.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville  
\$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery  
\$14. Way passengers ten cents per  
mile.  
Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.  
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 29, 1854.—t

BENJ. A. BROOKS,  
Attorney at Law  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
WILL attend promptly to all busi-  
ness confided to him in the courts  
of Benton and the adjacent counties.  
Office, north-east corner of the Court  
House, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Dec. 3, 1853.—y.

WASHINGTON HALL,  
BEING situated almost op-  
posite the Macdonald and Western  
Rail Road, and Georgia Railroad  
Depots, this House will be found both  
a convenient and comfortable abode for  
Travelers, while sojourning at this point.  
Mules will be served on the arrival of the  
several Passenger Trains, and every at-  
tention paid to the wants and comfort of  
visitors.  
JAMES LOYD,  
June 1, 1852.—y. Proprietor.

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Solicitor in Chancery.  
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of Benton and the adjacent counties.  
Office, north-east corner of the Court  
House, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Dec. 3, 1853.—y.

Morrisville Manufacturing Co.  
The subscribers  
would respectfully  
announces to the citizens of Ben-  
ton and the surrounding counties,  
that they are now manufacturing  
WAGGONS of all sizes,  
From two to six horse, with or with-  
out bodies, also BUGGYS of var-  
ious patterns and newest and most  
fashionable styles; also ROCKA-  
WAYS & ROCKAWAY BUG-  
GYS, for one or two horses, all put  
up in fancy style, and of the best  
material, by experienced and faith-  
ful workmen, the most of which  
we warrant for twelve months.

All Carriage Repairing done  
in the neatest style and at short  
notice.  
Second-Hand Carriages and  
Buggys frequently on hand  
for sale at reduced prices. Old  
Carriages will be taken at their  
value, in payment for new work.  
We are also manufacturing  
THRUSHING MACHINES,  
both Spike & Windmill-blade, with  
and without lining. Also grain  
FANS of the best quality in use;  
Gearing for Field and Gin houses;  
Bedsteads, Tables, Ward-  
robes, &c. any of which will be  
furnished on the most reasonable  
terms for cash or on time to punctu-  
al customers. Good wheat, corn,  
fodder, pork and bacon, will also  
be taken in payment for work, any  
of which we will be glad to furnish  
to our friends and customers. And  
we are fully satisfied that we can  
make it to their interest to pur-  
chase from us, for the following  
reasons:

1st. Because we work none but  
the very best materials, by the best  
workmen, which secure neat, sub-  
stantial and durable work.  
2nd. We are citizens of the  
country and expect to remain so,  
consequently are easier paid and  
can give more indulgence than  
northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of  
our work, by accident or mistake  
prove unsound, we are here to  
make it good.  
4th. Because all the money  
paid to us is retained in the coun-  
try, and paid out again to our own  
people, instead of being sent to  
the north to fatten already wealthy  
capitalists.

MORRIS, HICKS, & CO.  
E. G. MORRIS, HIRSH HICKS,  
J. R. LOYD,  
July 25, 1854.—1y.

Morrisville Flouring Mills.  
COME AND TRY US.  
THE subscriber would inform his  
friends and customers, and the  
public generally that he has thor-  
oughly repaired and greatly im-  
proved his mill which will enable  
him to do more grinding, make bet-  
ter flour and more of it than usual.  
And feel confident that he can now  
give the fullest satisfaction to any  
customer who will give him a fair  
trial.

The Mill is under the superin-  
tendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS,  
who is well known to be an experi-  
enced miller, and an accompani-  
ment and business man, and will keep  
none but the best and most faithful  
hands.

I would say to my old customers  
that I feel thankful for past favors  
and would be glad to see them a-  
gain and think I can send them  
home well pleased and paid for  
their trouble and time, with good  
news for their family, and neigh-  
bors, a Lot and camp house will be  
found at the mill for persons that  
come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good  
wheat.  
Morrisville, July 18, 1854.  
E. G. MORRIS.

LAW NOTICE.  
SAMUEL H. LIXENS,  
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery  
WILL practice Law in Benton &  
adjoining counties, and also in the  
Supreme Court of the State of Ala.  
All business entrusted to his care  
will receive prompt attention.  
Office, corner room in the Selma  
and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Ben-  
ton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.  
WILL attend promptly to all busi-  
ness committed to their charge in  
the counties of Benton,  
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-  
ladesha and Randolph.

A D D R E S S .  
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.,  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.,  
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

The Practice of Medicine,  
In its Various Departments,  
BY  
DR. W. W. ANDERSON,  
Arbacochee, Randolph Co., Ala.  
May 1, 1855.—1y.

A TEACHER WANTED, in  
Towship 17, Range 11, Randolph  
County, Ala.  
Applicants will apply to  
R. G. BAENS, Esq.,  
COL. A. G. ROBERTS,  
A. H. OHARROW. Trustees.

Whitley & Ellis.  
HAVE associated themselves in  
the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,  
Alabama.

WONDERFUL!  
New York in Jacksonville!!  
The undersigned respectfully in-  
forms the citizens of Jacksonville  
and the surrounding country, that  
he has opened a  
Cabinet Shop,  
ON THE  
Public Square, a few  
doors from the Brick Hotel,  
where he is constantly manufactur-  
ing all kinds of FURNITURE, of the  
very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale  
elegant Secretaries and Book-cases,  
Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables,  
Sofas, the genuine article of French  
Bedstead. Also the COTTAGE BED-  
STEAD, together with a large lot of  
other furniture too tedious to men-  
tion, which he warrants to be equal  
if not superior to NEW YORK  
FURNITURE, having finished his  
trade in New York, and having  
a long practice in the business, he  
feels qualified to finish anything in  
his line in the best manner. Those  
desiring fine CHEAP FURNITURE  
will do well to give him a call.

JAMES G. DAILEY.  
N. B.—Country produce of all  
kinds taken in exchange for furni-  
ture.  
J. G. D.  
February 27, 1855.—t.

BOUNTY LAND!  
THE undersigned have all the forms  
and instructions from the Pension  
office, for applications for bounty land,  
under the act of 3d March, 1855—and  
all former acts, for Military services;  
Fourteen days service or a longer period  
entitles the applicant to 160 Acres,—  
and those who have received less than  
160, to additional bounty, making, with  
that already received 160 acres.  
Persons entitled should apply at an  
early day. Those who call on us shall  
be promptly attended to.  
Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,  
Jacksonville, Ala.  
J. W. RAMSEY,  
Centre, Ala.  
March 20, 1855.

House and Furniture  
PAINTING.  
THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity,  
and the public generally, are respect-  
fully informed that the undersigned  
has commenced the above business  
in Oxford, Ala. He will be pre-  
pared to  
Execute all Orders  
for Painting, in the neatest, most  
fashionable and approved style,  
and with the utmost promptitude.  
All OIL PAINTING warranted,  
and Oak Graining warranted to last  
as long as the natural wood. Per-  
sons in the country and adjoining  
villages, who may have jobs of  
Painting, can have them promptly  
executed, by addressing a line to  
him at Oxford, Ala.

W. G. VENABLE.  
REFERENCES:  
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.  
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.  
March 6, 1855

To Merchants and Physicians!!  
Atlanta Drug Store.  
The Subscriber having pur-  
chased the whole interest in the  
above establishment, respect-  
fully offers to the Merchants and  
Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and  
Tennessee, a large and well selected as-  
sortment of Pure Drugs, Chemi-  
cals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window  
Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus,  
Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as  
Scented Candles, and Lipin's  
Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as  
can be purchased in any City South.  
We invite persons visiting Atlanta to  
call and see—we charge nothing for  
showing, and would be glad to exhibit  
our Goods to all.

J. H. RAMSAY.  
Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m  
\* \* \* Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Ad-  
vertiser, Cedar Town Republican, Jack-  
sonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times,  
Rome Southern, West Point Beacon,  
Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner,  
Griffin Union, will copy twice a month  
for six months, and forward accounts.

B. T. POPE,  
Attorney at Law,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

THE GREAT DISCOVERY.  
KROLLERION!  
FOR CURLING THE HAIR!  
Folk many years it has been the ob-  
ject of deepest study with chemists  
and others, to produce a fluid that, ap-  
plied to the hair, would cause it to wave  
and curl equal in beauty to the natural  
curl.

THE KROLLERION  
is the only article ever offered to the  
world that will effect this most desirable  
object. But three or four applications  
are necessary to curl the hair much as  
may be desired, and for any length of  
time. From the many testimonials of  
those who have used it, the subscriber  
does not hesitate to warrant the KROL-  
LERION to give satisfaction, and prove  
as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full di-  
rections for use, will be sent on the re-  
ceipt of one dollar, post paid. The in-  
gredients will not cost over 12 cents.  
Direct to H. A. FREEMONT,  
Warren, Turnbull Co. O.  
April 24, 1855.—3m.

Wool Carding.  
The subscriber is now ready to  
accommodate his old patrons, and  
begs leave to inform them that he  
has got new cards, and feels that  
he can satisfy all who will bring  
their wool, in good order. He has  
also got a machine for picking out  
the burrs—at his old stand on cane  
creek, two miles above Morris-  
ville, Ala.

J. W. EZELL.  
April 24, 1855.

DISSOLUTION  
The partnership heretofore exist-  
ing in the cabinet-making business  
between John H. Crawford and  
Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved  
by mutual consent.  
JOHN H. CRAWFORD,  
Returns his sincere  
thanks to his friends and the pub-  
lic for patronage and fav or here-  
fore bestowed, and respectfully in-  
forms them that he continues to  
carry on the  
Cabinet Making Business,  
in all its branches, at the same  
place, south of the square and west  
side of main street. Almost all  
kinds of work kept constantly  
on hand, or executed promptly ac-  
cording to order.

He has now on hand and FOR



File

# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 25.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 12, 1855.

Whole No. 966

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. F. GRANT,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.  
A failure to give notice of a wish to  
discontinue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.  
No paper discontinued until all ar-  
rearages are paid.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
above rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

**Fare Reduced!**  
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New  
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



**United States Mail Line.**  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS.  
S. M. T. WEEKLY.  
NASHVILLE, M. BERRY,  
300 Tons, Commander.  
MARION, W. FOSTER,  
200 Tons, Commander.  
JAMES ADAMS, S. C. TURNER,  
200 Tons, Commander.  
SOUTHERNER, T. D. EWAN,  
300 Tons, Commander.  
Leave Albany's Wharves every  
Wednesday and Saturday, of  
terminals, after the arrival of the  
Cure from the South & West.  
These Steam Ships were built expres-  
sly for the line and for safety, comfort,  
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.  
Tables supplied with every luxury.  
Attentive and courteous company,  
will ensure Travellers of this Line every  
possible comfort and accommodation.  
For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommoda-  
tions, apply to  
HENRY MISSROON,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Cabin Passage, \$20.00  
Steage, \$8.00  
November 7, 1854.

**FEVER & AGUE**  
OF A  
**CHILLS AND FEVER.**  
CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL  
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-  
parations of all kinds now scat-  
tered throughout the country, every  
one knows that of them all, not  
one in ten is worth anything.  
Knowing this to be the fact, we  
hesitate somewhat in introducing  
Champion's Pills to the Public.  
But that which is deserving patron-  
age should receive it, and we thus  
introduce to your attention the  
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,  
which we do think worthy of pub-  
lic favor. They have now been  
before the people of the South and  
West for sixteen years, and we do  
not know of a single instance where  
they have failed to effect a standing  
cure when taken in sufficient quan-  
tity and according to the direc-  
tions.  
They also stand unrivalled in  
other fevers originating in the same  
causes, and are perfectly safe being  
entirely vegetable.

**Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills**  
as a Cathartic and general Physic,  
stand without a superior, acting by  
their different components upon  
the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and  
Blood, and are especially beneficial  
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,  
Habitual Constiveness, Sick Head-  
ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-  
gether with all that class diseases.  
Also entirely, purely and positively  
vegetable.

**SOLD BY**  
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,  
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,  
D. M. Walker, Mt. Pleasant,  
Cunningham and Clark,  
Calcutta,  
and by agents at Gaylesville,  
Turkey Town, Dublin, and other  
places.  
**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,  
Baltimore, Md.  
Haviland Harral & Co. and Cohen  
and Co., Charleston.  
Haviland, Risley and company,  
Augusta.  
Joka Wright and company, New  
Orleans.  
J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-  
ville, Ky.  
April 27, 1855—6m.

**MASONIC CELEBRATION.**  
There will be a procession and  
public installation of the Officers of  
Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Arba-  
cochee, on the 23d day of June  
next. Brethren from the adjoin-  
ing lodges are invited to attend.  
By order of the Lodge.  
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.  
J. A. MARSH, Secy.

## POETRY.

From the London Athenæum.  
GOING HOME.

BY FRANCIS BROWN.

We said that the days were evil,  
We felt that they might be few,  
For low was our fortune's level,  
And heavy the winters grew;  
But one who had no possession  
Looked up to the azure dome,  
And said, in his simple fashion,  
"Dear friends, we are going home!"

This world is the same dull market  
That wearied its earliest sages;  
The times to the wise are dark yet,  
But so hath been many an age.  
And rich grow the toiling nations,  
And red grow the battle spears;  
And dreary with desolations  
Roll onward the laden years.

What need of the changeless story  
Which time hath so often told,  
The sceptre that follows glory,  
The canker that comes with gold—  
That wisdom, and strength, and honor,  
That make like the far sea foam,  
And Death is the only winner!  
But, friends, we are going home!

The homes we had hoped to rest in  
Were open to sin and strife,  
The dreams that our youth were blest in  
Were for the wear of life;  
For care can darken the cottage,  
As well as the palace hearth.  
And bright lights are sold for potage,  
But never redeemed on earth.

The springs have gone by in sorrow,  
The summers were grieved away,  
And ever we feared to-morrow,  
And ever we blame it to-day.  
In depths which the searcher soundeth,  
On hills which the high heart climbeth,  
Have trouble and toil abounded—  
But, friends, we are going home!

Our faith was the bravest builder,  
But found not a stone of trust;  
Our love was the fairest glider,  
But laid not its wings on dust.  
And time hath the fabric shaken,  
And fortune the clay hath shown,  
For much they have changed and taken,  
But nothing that was our own.

The light that to us made easier  
The paths which so many choose,  
The gifts there were found no place for,  
The riches we could not use.  
The heart that when left was wintry,  
Found summer in strife and toils;  
With these to our kin and country—  
Dear friends, we are going home!

A THANKSGIVING.  
For the wealth of pathless forests,  
Whence no axe may fall;  
For the winds that haunt the branches—  
The blinding, dimming fall;  
For the red leaves dropped like rubies  
Upon the dark green sod—  
For the waving of the forests,  
I thank thee, oh my God!

For the sound of waters, gushing  
In bubbling heads of light;  
For the flocks of snow-white furies  
Firm anchored out of sight;  
For the rocks among the eddies—  
The crystal on the cliff;  
For the flowing of the rivers,  
I thank thee, oh my God!

## SHADOWS OF OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM.

BY ANTONIETTA L. BROWN.

If a man runs away from the  
light, he always chases his own  
shadow; and even when he ap-  
proaches the light, the shadow pur-  
sues him. I have seen little boys  
attempt to dodge these black ghosts  
of themselves, but they always  
fail. Run where they would, the  
shadow ran too. Then one of them  
got mad, and stamped on the  
ground, but the shadow stamped  
also. Foot to foot, in mimic wrath,  
"He shall bruise thy heel!" sprang  
the shadow to my lips, for the  
shadow seemed to embody all evil,  
as a type.

Then the sun rose steadily in the  
heavens, and at mid-day, I saw  
the boy stamping upon the head of  
his own gray, smoky shadow, as it  
lay, humbled before him, on the  
ground. "Ah, yes, thou shalt bruise  
his heel!" I exclaimed, triumph-  
antly. A dozen fairy feet began to  
dance over a troop of shadow heads  
simultaneously, as if they had all  
caught, sympathetically, the spirit  
of my thoughts.

There is, indeed, a deep signifi-  
cance in this, as a symbol of higher  
things. An opaque mass attach-  
es to all finite powers, and throws  
a shade of imperfection over their  
best works. Whether this thought  
is expressed sanctimoniously, as a  
dogma of the schools, or most  
heavenly, as a living just ac-  
knowledgment of our own weakness,  
it is a recognition of the same dark truth. Polished,  
enlightened, civilized, Christian-  
ized society has yet the black shadow,  
more or less dense, on its vine  
trellised cottages, and its marble  
palaces, its temples of justice, and  
its halls of learning, on its costly  
churches, built up as grand houses  
for God's people, to fall asleep in,  
and on their church spires with their  
long fingers pointing far up toward  
Heaven, on the cheek of the little  
maiden, and on the brow of the  
grave judge. What is there, or  
who is there wholly absorbed by  
the ideal—becoming a thing of  
light, with no shadow falling about  
it?

We are all causes, and the deeds  
we do are the effects; but they are  
always a good deal stained with  
earthiness. There is a sting in them  
which is so sharp and so fatal, that  
I sometimes wonder, after all  
whether mankind are not like the  
ancient hero whose mother held  
him by the heel when she bathed  
him in the immortal waters; and  
whether evil is not really bruising  
poor humanity in its only vulner-  
able and mortal part.

And yet it must be that mankind  
are progressing. They are going  
toward the light; and, one day,  
they must come into such a relation  
to it, that they will be able at last  
to crush the head of all present  
palpable evil into the dust. A  
score of causes is sometimes bound  
up in one little bundle—a bundle  
of odorous, irreducible laws, in-  
dividual and social, which we might  
easily forget, if there were no re-  
wards and penalties attached.

The foregoing train of thoughts  
was suggested by the following  
events:—  
SLOW STARVATION—INSANITY—  
DEATH.  
An orthodox clergyman, who is  
at times subject to a hereditary  
depression of spirits, a year or two  
since became very deaf. This so  
increased his despondency, that he  
left the ministry, and removed to  
New York, and began work as a  
Daguerreotypist. This infirmity  
made him unsuccessful in his busi-  
ness, and his wife, who had pre-  
viously obtained a situation as a  
teacher in an industrial school with  
a salary of \$100 a year, resigned  
this school into the charge of their  
oldest daughter, while she herself  
stayed in the Daguerrean room all  
day, and then sat up till midnight,  
sewing. But for all this, she found  
it extremely difficult to support a  
family of seven children, during  
the hard times of late winter. An  
energetic and well educated woman,  
she could not bear to acknowl-  
edge their poverty, and accept of  
charity, so, mother like, she toiled,  
and endured a slow starvation.

In the Spanish Inquisition there  
was a mode of torture, called the  
"Water Drop." The victim was  
placed in an immovable position.  
A single drop of water fell upon  
his head from far above, then an-  
other, and another; slowly, steady-  
ly, drop, drop, drop. At first the  
sensation was rather agreeable;  
then it grew painful—that steady  
dropping in one spot, till it seemed  
to fall upon the very quick of the  
brain—producing the intensest ag-  
ony, the most excruciating death.

So it was that suffering came  
down on that woman's head. It  
was little at first, and she bore it  
bravely, but it fell steadily, steady-  
ly, till it became agonizing, and  
her brain was literally crushed with  
the torture. Yet the family could  
not realize this.

Then the daughter sickened be-  
neath her burden of cares. She  
left the school, and came home to  
be a fresh sorrow for her mother.  
She was a pretty, gentle girl of  
seventeen—wasting away with a  
pulmonary disease, superinduced  
by hard labor and privation. Of  
course the father grew more and  
more melancholy.

One day a man called at the  
house, stating that he was a physi-  
cian, and a member of the Board  
of Health, sent to make inquiries  
about the young girl's condition.  
After torturing the invalid with  
impertinent questions, he insisted  
upon making an indecent exami-  
nation, which so wrought upon her  
already shattered nerves, that she  
left her in a confirmed depression  
and delirium. This was the last  
drop falling on the brain of the  
poor mother; and her insanity as-  
sumed so wild a type as to arrest  
the attention of all. Mother and  
daughter were both taken to the  
Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's  
Island. I saw them a few days  
after. The girl complained of no  
pain, though unable to rise from  
the bed; but constantly bemoaned  
her own wickedness, and the eter-  
nal punishment to which she was  
doomed.

"You are not a bad girl," said a  
lady who had befriended them in  
their need.  
"Oh! I am bad," she responded,  
looking up most imploringly; "I  
never did anything good in my  
life."  
"Why, yes," said the lady, soothing-  
ly, "you have done a great many  
good things. Don't you know how  
well you taught, in our Industrial  
School—and how much the chil-  
dren all liked you? That was  
good."

"Yes, and what did I do for  
her?" she replied, in an earnest de-  
spair.  
"It wasn't to do good; I was think-  
ing of the whole of the money—  
just the money."  
"Well, that was good. They  
needed the money at home; you  
gave it to them when you might  
have kept it yourself. Was not  
that good?"

"No, it wasn't. I didn't care  
anything about them. I just did it  
because I wanted to, and I wasn't  
sick, but I went home, and sat  
there all day, and made mother  
wait upon me when she had so  
much to do—and I didn't care.  
I am not sick now, and haven't a  
bit of pain; but I just lie here be-  
cause I will."

"But you are sick, very sick, if  
you are not in pain; and then no  
one can look in your face, and feel  
that you are a bad girl."  
"Yes, I know," she replied,  
quickly; "it's just like an apple—  
very beautiful outside, but rotten  
all through. Sometimes I wish I  
was insane; for then it wouldn't be  
true that I am so wicked, and that  
I shall have to suffer so much."  
"But I think, my child, you are  
insane on this point, not on any  
other."

"Oh, no, oh, dear!" moaned the  
poor girl; "you think so, but no  
one but God can read the heart."  
At the suggestion that God could  
forgive, she answered—  
"No, He can't forgive me. I  
committed sins enough before I  
was three years old to make it im-  
possible for me ever to be forgiven."

"Why, what did you do?"  
"I used to miss in the food when  
mother told me not, and I knew  
better all the time; but I didn't  
care. And I let her go now. I  
don't want to be any better, and  
that's just the trouble about it."

It was useless to talk with her. She  
seemed rational about everything else;  
but on this point she was fixed. From  
her babyhood she had been taught  
that a child of three years might commit  
enough to merit eternal punishment;  
and, in her present state, her own guilt  
magnified till it seemed too great to  
be forgiven. It was a terrible despair—  
one that made the soul heavy to witness  
it; and we joined in the feeling of thank-  
fulness that it was only insanity.

The mother was far more wild and  
flighty; but there was method even in  
her madness. She felt that she was do-  
ing some great work for others, by mov-  
ing about restlessly, and continually un-  
pinning the sleeves of her dress; and  
that it was her solemn duty to finish  
this work; but that good was coming  
from it, and she would finally be hap-  
py.

"Why," said she, "isn't it going to  
benefit our sex?"  
"Oh! certainly," we said.  
"I thought so," she replied, with eag-

er delight; "else I don't think I could  
have gone any further, but I thought  
we should be benefited—women would  
be."

Had this thought found its way to  
her heart when she was toiling to earn  
a scanty subsistence for her dependent  
family, making shirts for a shilling, or  
teaching for a paltry hundred dollars a  
year, in a boarding school? and had  
it lingered through all her madness,  
mingling with the ruling motive of her  
life—that rigid, orthodox sense of duty  
—when everything else had gone, when  
she had forgotten her friends, and was  
not sure even of her own identity—  
doubting whether she was among the  
living or the dead? It was strange and  
passing sad. A few days after, when I  
saw them again, the mother was more  
at rest; but the hectic was burning bright  
on the daughter's cheek. She could  
not eat; and, at my kindly good-bye  
at parting, she repeated a phrase she  
had used before: "Oh! it is a good-bye  
to you—but it ain't to me. There is  
nothing good to me?"

The father and younger children have  
now separated, and gone to different  
friends in the country; the mother may  
yet recover; but her child must sleep  
now, and awaken to learn that God can  
forgive.

And this is the fruit of toil and star-  
vation—wasting toil, that could not buy  
food enough for all those belated ones  
from their pitiable ways. Nature was  
inexorable. She never forgives. When  
her laws are broken, her children always  
suffer.

\*It is cheering to be able to state that  
this school has since raised the wages of  
one of its other teachers, on the strength  
of the above facts.  
MONSTER SNAKES.—The long drought,  
which appeared to be solely felt by the  
snake tribe, forcing their snakeships  
from their lurking places to travel over  
the country in search of water. A short  
time back a large rattlesnake was killed  
near the head of Evans' mill pond,  
seven feet in length, and eighteen in-  
ches girth. The track of another one has  
been seen in the same neighborhood,  
supposed to be much larger, his track  
measuring eight inches across. The  
track of a still larger one has been seen  
regularly in August of every year, and  
the last 37 years, crossing the Cahaba  
road, about four miles west of this, in  
the direction of a swamp, which is sup-  
posed to be his regular hiding place.  
The track of this monster is 13 inches  
across. Repeated attempts have been  
made to capture this patriarch of the  
snake tribe, but as yet without success.  
He crossed on his usual track last Au-  
gust.—South Abolitionist.

CHOLERA IN MEMPHIS.—The Appeal  
of the 13th instant, in publishing the re-  
port of the Board of Health, says: "It  
will be seen by above report that twenty-  
seven deaths have occurred in the  
city during the week. Seventeen of  
these are reported to have been cholera.  
This fell disease made a sudden out-  
break in the upper portion of the city  
about the first of the week, and proved  
fatal in almost every case. We have  
reason to believe that there were local  
causes and circumstances giving rise to  
it, in the particular localities in which it  
made its appearance."

OUTRAGE AND LYNCHING.—The Mon-  
itor (Miss.) Journal of Saturday has  
the following:  
Just as our paper going to press, we  
heard that a rape was committed on the  
person of a white lady living near George-  
town, on Thursday last, by a runaway  
slave, belonging to Gen. Cunningham.  
The negro was immediately pursued  
and arrested by persons living in the  
neighborhood. He confessed his guilt,  
and was hanged.

GEN. SCOTT'S OPINION UPON THINNESS  
AT SEASIDE.—A letter from Wash-  
ington says, "Gen. Scott has within a  
few days expressed his unqualified es-  
teem for the Chinese without first  
capturing Sebastopol by a coup de  
main, or beating the Russian armies of  
the interior in a pitched battle. Military  
men at Washington agree that the  
moment the Allies begin to withdraw  
their men from their fortified line, for  
the purpose of embarkation, the Rus-  
sian will commence the assault with an  
irresistible force. The scenes of the 25th  
of October, and the 5th of November,  
will be repeated, with his important  
difference, that the assaults, having  
forced the entrenchments of the allies will  
not be driven out with the bayonet and  
the mine rifle, but will pursue the re-  
treating foe Wellington did the French  
in Spain, as the Allies did Napoleon at  
Lepanto, and as the French followed Sir  
John Moore at Corunna."

THE LATE ABNER MCGHEE, OF ALA-  
BAMA.—We notice among the bequest  
of this most excellent man the following  
liberal donation: American Bible Soci-  
ety, New York, \$50,000; McGhee Col-  
lege, Alabama \$10,000; Samaritan Fund,  
Alabama Conference Methodist Protest-  
ant church, \$1,000; Alabama Bible So-  
ciety Montgomery, \$10,000.  
This was but a small part of the char-  
ities of Mr. McGhee. The last time we  
saw his venerable form was during the  
Presidential Convention of 1852. He  
was a delegate to that convention, and  
during its session spent a day with us  
in company with another distinguished  
gentleman from Alabama. Mr. McGhee

was a Whig and a member of the con-  
vention which nominated Gen. Scott,  
though he was not in favor of that nom-  
ination. Well do we remember peculiarly  
endeavoring to persuade him not to  
trouble himself about the convention,  
but stay quietly with us, because his  
time would only be wasted, as we in-  
tended to beat them badly. His calm  
and smiling reply to our badinage was,  
"Well I think it likely you will beat us,  
but we must do our duty." This it was,  
duty was his only rule of action, and we  
believe that he most honestly strove to  
do his duty to God and man. We  
were told at this time, by some of the  
gentlemen from Alabama who knew Mr.  
McGhee intimately, that he had to their  
knowledge given to charitable purposes  
during the six months preceding his visit  
here, nearly sixty thousand dollars.—  
How many of the northern fanatics  
who are continually pouring out their  
anathemas against the South and her  
citizens have lived or will die as did Ab-  
ner McGhee, of South Alabama?  
Baltimore Republican.

THE WOUNDS OF THE HEART.—You  
may go into a ball-room, writes the au-  
thor of "Human Nature," where there  
are two hundred women. One hun-  
dred and ninety-nine of them you will  
pass with as much indifference as one  
hundred and ninety-nine pullets; but the  
two hundredth irresistibly draws you to  
her. There are one hundred hand-  
some and ninety-nine cleverer ones pre-  
sent, but she alone has the magnet that  
attracts you. Now what is that mag-  
net? Is it her manner that charms? Is  
it her voice that strikes one of those  
thousand and one chords of your ner-  
vous system, and make it vibrate as  
sound does hollow glass? Or do her  
eyes affect you, so that you have no  
time to reflect, and no opportunity for  
your head to judge how you can digest  
the notions they have put into it? Or  
is it animal magnetism, or what the  
plague is it?

LYNCH LAW.—A few weeks since we  
noticed the murder of a Miss Thornton  
of this county, by one of her father's ne-  
gro men. The negro was lodged in jail  
—having of his own free will confessed  
the crime. The case was called at the  
last term of our Circuit Court, and a day  
set for the trial. When the day came  
on, much to the surprise of every one,  
on application, a change of venue to  
Greene county was granted. The mur-  
der had been attended by the most di-  
abolical and aggravating circumstances,  
which the imagination can conceive.  
Yet the heart-rended parent and out-  
raged community had permitted the  
law to take its course till it arrived at  
this point, when they would stand it no  
longer.

Accordingly, on Wednesday night  
last, about 12 o'clock, a number of gen-  
tlemen, from the neighborhood where the  
fool deed had been perpetrated, com-  
prising from what we can learn, some  
hundred or hundred and fifty, of the  
most respected citizens, came to Living-  
ston, and some of them, entering the  
jail for the purpose, they said, of com-  
mitting a negro they had with them,  
got possession of this boy Dave. Others  
immediately ran to their assistance,  
the keeper of the jail was held in dis-  
tress, and the negro was borne off by the  
unfurnished throng. We were unable to  
learn what the punishment reserved for  
the negro was, but it was intimated that  
he was to be burned on yesterday in  
the neighborhood of Mr. Thornton.

It is proper to remark that the Sher-  
iff, one of his deputies, and the jailor,  
were at the time on a trip to Wetumpka,  
with Robinson who was sentenced at the  
last term of the Court, to the Peniten-  
tiary. The deputies, however, which  
were here, are entirely free from cen-  
sure.

We cannot approve this high-handed  
measure, but, aggravated though the case  
was, while we have laws we should abide by them.  
Santor (Ala.) Democrat.

TWO LITTLE BOYS KILLED BY  
LIGHTNING.

A correspondent of the Toledo Re-  
publican writing from South Bend, (In-  
diana) May 16 says Upon arriving home  
this morning my ears were greeted by  
the melancholy tale that about 7 o'clock  
last evening, as a very heavy thunder  
cloud passed over our beautiful town,  
a two-story framed house in Water street,  
occupied by Mr. Leonard Hains an old  
and respected citizen, was struck by  
lightning, shattering the building and  
scattering the materials in every direc-  
tion, the fluid passing into a lower room  
where Mr. Hains' family were seated,  
instantly destroying his son William, aged  
eleven years, and rendering insensi-  
ble his son Charles, seven years of age,  
who died in about one hour's time. Mrs.  
Hains was slightly injured, the little  
daughter very seriously, although hopes  
are entertained of her recovery.

DANGEROUS RESEMBLANCE.—A gen-  
tleman at the South gave his black man  
Sam permission to visit a menagerie of  
wild animals. Sam soon found himself  
out in the canvass, and in front of a se-  
date looking baboon and eyeing the bi-  
bo quadruped closely, soliloquized thus:  
Folks—sure's yer born feet, hands, prop-  
er bad looking countenance, just like n-  
gers gettin' old, I recon. Then seized  
with a bright idea, he extended his hand  
with a genuine Southern "How do ye  
do uncle?" The ape clasped the ne-  
gro's hand and shook it long and cor-

dially. Sam then plied his new acquain-  
tance with interrogations as to his name,  
age, nativity, and former occupations,  
but eliciting no replies beyond a know-  
ing shake of the head, or a merry twink-  
ling of the eye; (the ape was probably  
mimicking the best way of twinking the  
darky's nose,) he concluded the ape  
was bound to keep him committal, and  
looking cautiously around, chuckled out,  
"He, he, ye too sharp for them old fel-  
lows. Kcep dork—if yed just speak  
one word of English, white man would  
have a hoe in yer hand in less than two  
minutes."

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—On Friday  
of last week, Capt. Sam Jones, of this  
place, had four negroes killed by light-  
ning on his plantation. The negroes  
had taken refuge from the rain under a  
mulberry tree, which, it seems, attracted  
the electric fluid.

Camden (Ala.) Republican.

BETTING ON THE VIRGINIA ELECTIONS.  
—The Washington Union says:  
"From what we can gather, this bet-  
ting mania has been felt over a wide ex-  
tent of country; and we question if ev-  
er there was so large an amount bet on  
any State election as is now 'staked'."  
on the result of the election on Thurs-  
day last in the Old Dominion. Hun-  
dreds of thousands of dollars must  
change hands in the course of a few  
days, if not to-morrow.

THE AWAKENING OF GENIES.—It  
not infrequently happens, in our  
human life, that the questions of  
others are suggestive to great minds  
and, like steel upon the flint, draw  
forth the inner light; at the same  
time revealing to their own souls  
the unknown treasures that lay in  
their hidden depths. But they give  
more than they receive; the out-  
ward suggestion only excites to ac-  
tion their creative energy; and men  
of reflective and receptive, rather  
than of creative minds, by inciting  
the latter to know and developing  
their vast resources, may not only  
learn much from their utterance,  
but also diffuse the streams which  
gush with overflowing fullness from  
these abundant well-springs.

A Subject for Cotton Growers.—  
A writer in the N. O. Delta says  
that cotton cordage is coming rap-  
idly into general use in place of  
the other species of rope—a change  
destined to have a vast effect on the  
consumption of cotton. In our com-  
mercial marine, cotton rigging will  
soon supersede hemp and manilla  
cordage, as cotton canvas has taken  
the place of hemp duck. Its ad-  
vantages are so great and certain  
as to render its introduction rapid  
and sure. The raw material costs  
no more, if as much as manilla; it  
can be manufactured as cheaply;  
there is more than 30 per cent,  
more length in the same weight; it  
is stronger, more durable, and when  
at last it wears out as rope, it is  
worth one-third, or one-half of its  
original cost for manufacture of pa-  
per. Middling cotton at eight cents  
can be manufactured into rope for  
two cents, making the manufactur-  
ed article cost ten cents, and it can  
be sold to the consumers for twelve  
cents per pound, yielding to the  
manufacturer a good profit. Man-  
illa cordage cannot be sold for less,  
and the buyer of the cotton rope  
gets as much in length for twelve  
cents as he would of manilla rope  
of the same size and at the same  
price, for sixteen cents. It will  
wear twice as long and when worn  
out is worth five cents per pound  
as a material for the manufacture  
of paper.

If all that has been stated above  
in favor of cotton cordage proved  
to be true, as certificates fully war-  
rant us in asserting, it is not extrar-  
ginary to calculate that in two or  
three years one-half of all that is  
used will be made of cotton; and  
two hundred tons of cordage daily  
will require near one thousand  
bales of cotton, or about three hun-  
drop thousand bales per annum.  
If the greater part of the cordage  
should, at least, be made of cotton,  
it would consume more cotton than  
is now used by all the cotton fac-  
tories of the country; and who can  
estimate the increased price and  
value of cotton and cotton lands  
which a new demand of six hundred  
thousand bales per annum would  
import? And yet this is very like-  
ly soon to occur.

"Oh Sam! did you hear that thun-  
der?"  
"No. From what quarter, Jim?"  
"From old Virginia. Didn't it jar!"  
It knocked out three of Sam M'  
Cracken's teeth, and the Know  
Nothings into the middle of next  
week.  
"See here, Jim! this is the third  
time you have insulted me to-day.  
I am determined not to put up with  
it. You are a fool!"  
"No, I am not, I am a Wise man."  
Rats to your beliefs! Jim Crack.



TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1855.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
J. A. WINSTON.FOR CONGRESS,  
S. W. HARRIS.

W. B. MARTIN.

We are authorized to announce  
REUBEN A. MATHIS, as a candidate for  
Tax Assessor of Cherokee County.

We are authorized to announce  
JAMES LEA, Esq., as a candidate for  
Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce  
JOHN M. TRAUER, Esq., as a candidate for  
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues  
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN  
H. CALDWELL, as a candidate for Judge  
of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce  
CAPT. J. B. CLARK, as a candidate for  
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues  
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce  
CALEB G. MORGAN, Esq., as a candidate  
for Commissioner of Roads & Revenues  
of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce  
WM. L. WHITLOCK, Esq., as a candidate  
for Representative of Benton County in  
the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce  
JOHN LANDERS, Esq., as a candidate for  
Commissioner of Roads and Revenues  
of Benton County.

## GOVERNOR WINSTON.

His Excellency, Gov. Winston, is at  
present in this section of the State. He  
addressed the people of this place, at  
the Court House on Friday evening last,  
and the citizens of White Plains and vi-  
cinity on Saturday. We have heard  
and read many statements respecting  
Gov. Winston's principles and policy—  
his opposition to rail roads and in fact  
to improvement and progress of every  
description. We have waited patiently  
to hear from himself, without taking the  
statements of friends or foes, and are now  
satisfied that he has been misrepresented.

A large proportion of Gov. Winston's  
speeches at this place and White Plains  
was devoted to a defence of himself a-  
gainst the charge of opposition to state  
aid to rail roads. He acknowledged his  
opposition to the plan of Mr. Beth-  
ca, and Mr. Phillips omnibus bill, and  
used very convincing arguments to prove  
the ruinous tendency of such measures;  
but said he was in favor of loaning the  
surplus funds of the State, to rail roads,  
on ample and undoubted security. This  
fund amounted, at the time of the loan  
to the Mobile and Ohio road to \$1,800,-  
000, which could not be used in pay-  
ment of the State Bonds until they be-  
came due. He also—justified very con-  
clusively and satisfactorily his vetoes of  
the various foolish and extravagant ap-  
propriation bills of the last Legislature.  
We have no objection to the prin-  
ciples avowed by Gov. Winston, and have  
no doubt they were in accordance with  
the views of a large majority of those  
who heard him, and of the people of this  
county; and should no more formidable  
objection be brought against him than  
heretofore, he will no doubt obtain the  
usual democratic majority of this Coun-  
ty.

Several of our county candidates, also  
delivered addresses, (necessarily short  
for the want of time) at White Plains,  
viz: Messrs. Davis, Lewis, Ellis, Skel-  
ton & Abernathy, Cross.

The Rev. Mr. LANG, Agent of the  
Conference Female Institute at Tallade-  
ga, delivered an able and eloquent ad-  
dress or lecture in the Methodist Church  
in this place, on Saturday evening the  
22d inst; in favor of the interests of ed-  
ucation generally, and of the Talladega  
Institute in particular. After the ad-  
dress, an effort was made to obtain sub-  
scriptions which did not result very fa-  
vorably, owing in part to the unprepar-  
ed condition of the audience. Mr. Lang  
will return to this County in about two  
months, when an additional effort will  
be made, and an appeal to the liberal-  
ity of the friends of education.

Many friends of Wm. Scott, Esq.,  
would be much gratified if he would  
permit his name to be presented to the  
voters of Benton County, as a candidate  
for Commissioner of Roads and Reven-  
ues.

NEW GEOGRAPHY.—We have received  
from the publishers, D. Appleton &  
Co., New York, a new Geographical  
work, entitled "Intermediate Geography,"  
by S. S. Cornell, which we consider very  
valuable and useful as a School book.  
It is the 2nd vol. of a new and complete  
systematic series of School Geographies,  
which are about to be placed before the  
Instructors of Youth throughout our  
country. On an examination of the  
work, we find that it differs materially  
from any other Intermediate Geography  
extant. The following are some of its  
original and distinctive features:—

It has been carefully prepared  
and rendered sufficiently simple to  
meet the capacities of the grade of  
scholarship for which it is designed.

viz:—for pupils who have acquired  
but a few of the elements of  
Geographical science.

The Maps are clear and distinct  
containing no more of the earth's  
physical and political divisions than  
the youthful student, at this  
stage of his advancement, may  
reasonably be expected to memo-  
rize and retain.

The matter contained in the de-  
partment of Descriptive Geogra-  
phy being arranged under appro-  
priate heads, renders it not only  
exceedingly easy for the pupil to  
acquire, but it assists him in mak-  
ing a comparative estimate of the  
chief characteristics of the most  
important divisions of the earth's  
surface.

The work contains an easy and  
practical system of studying a map  
which will enable the student to  
completely daguerreotype its pec-  
uliar features with facility and  
accuracy upon the tablet of his  
memory.

By means of the system, and  
the simplicity of the maps, no time  
is wasted by the learner in fruitless  
searches, as he knows what he has  
to learn; and how to learn it.

We have also received from the same  
publishing house, a new and interesting  
volume entitled "Summer Land: a  
Southern Story."

Mr. Editor:

Please permit us  
through your paper to call upon  
Capt. D. M. Walker to become a  
candidate for Commissioner. He  
was an excellent Commissioner  
when in office, and we very much  
desire his services again.

## MANY VOTERS.

To the Editor of the  
*Jacksonville Republican*.

DEAR SIR,

Suffer me to tell you of a  
very strange thing that I saw lately, in  
my travels through a portion of your  
State.

At a little town called Talladega, the  
people have two fine institutes for the  
education of females, in successful oper-  
ation, and a college for the males in  
rapid process of building—at an aggre-  
gate cost of some \$500,000. Act-  
ing, in fact, upon the hypothesis that  
Education is of priceless value. Main-  
taining in practice, what others do in  
theory.

Another quite singular thing is, the  
ladies and gentlemen in that village can  
sing—and strange as it may appear to  
some, they actually do sing at church—  
and many of them loud enough to be  
heard by others setting near them, and  
they really seem to think that it is no  
disgrace for a lady, who has been taught,  
at great expense, to play the Piano and  
sing in the Parlor, to sing at Church in  
worship of Almighty God!

Excuse the liberty I have taken in  
addressing you—I did it just to let you  
know what strange customs were follow-  
ed at Talladega.

Yours, in haste,

## A STRANGER.

"The Charleston News says that we  
should 'fight the devil with fire.' Cer-  
tainly not. It would be wiser to fight  
him with something he is less used to."

## Pretence.

S. p. gentlemen! Before you select  
your weapons, or engage in that cam-  
paign; what the Devil would you fight  
him for? Family feuds are always dis-  
agreeable. Besides, should you crowd  
the "old fellow" too hard, you might in-  
volve yourselves in the crime of *Patricide*.

TRAVELLER.

The United States and  
Russia.

The following is the letter to the  
*London Times*, which called forth the  
bitter remarks of that Journal on Ameri-  
can sympathy. The authorship is as-  
cribed by the *Philadelphia Ledger* to  
Mr. Childs, an American resident of  
Paris.

To the Editor of the *London Times*.

SIR: Since the commencement of the  
war with Russia there has now and then  
appeared in English papers an expres-  
sion of surprise, real or affected, that  
the Americans in their sympathies are not  
on your side. It has been attempted to  
be shown how by every calculation of  
self-interest they ought to set their faces  
against the *Car* and pray for blessings  
on their enemies. They have been re-  
peatedly told how poor and limited is  
their commerce with the barbarians of  
the North, and how rich and boundless  
is their intercourse with those who are  
fighting the battles of liberty and civiliza-  
tion. On the one hand, motives the  
most mercenary are presented to people  
who if greedy of gain are lavish of ex-  
pense, and the other, the most Jesuitical  
warnings are uttered against the con-  
tagion of a despotic Government, when  
the English themselves are in closest  
contact with another Government which  
is not a whit less despotic either in the-  
ory or in practice.

Without stepping to decide whether  
Americans are more benevolently in-  
clined to Russia than to those who in  
spite of negative protestations, are evi-  
dently straining every nerve to humili-  
ate her, it is not difficult to comprehend  
why such disposition should be not un-  
common throughout the States. If I  
mistake not, there exists a strong and  
general conviction among disinterested  
persons that the present frightful strug-  
gle between Christian nations in arms is  
a disgrace to the 19th century; that the  
object of it is as unattainable and unwise  
as it is indefensible, that no contingent or  
prospective danger to Europe or to Asia  
was sufficiently menacing to justify  
in the sight of God the slaughter of His  
chief handwork on earth at the rate of  
two hundred thousand souls a year, or  
in the sight of man the destruction of  
hard earnings, so as to outstrip the al-  
most miraculous productiveness of the  
present day; and that when Russia con-  
tends, as she has done, to the demands

of the "Allies" concerning the Sultan's  
Greek subjects, the protectorate of the  
Principality and the navigation of the  
Danube, to require her, in the plenitude  
of her strength and the height of her  
pride to assist in tying her own hands in  
an indignity to which none would sub-  
mit save a fool who is more than one  
half coward. Is it to be wondered at  
then, if among other impartial observers  
some Americans be found who seeing  
Russia banned as an annexationist by  
the Allies, call upon these, as another  
set of self-righteous accusers were once  
exhorted, to "cast the first stone."

If American sympathies do indeed  
lean towards him against whom, single  
handed as he fights, are banded the  
hosts of the West, some good reason  
may perhaps be suggested for what is  
in your esteem an unnatural state of  
feeling. While English diplomatists  
and Consuls have been unwearied in  
their efforts to circumvent and destroy  
American influence on American territory,  
the Russian Government has not only  
always maintained amicable relations  
with that of the U. S. but it has never  
attempted to thwart American agents in  
the performance of their duties. Nor  
has Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs  
at any time ever formally and delib-  
erately enunciated, as did Lord Clarendon,  
an intention to undertake the supervi-  
sion of matters on the other side of the  
Atlantic, it was not Russian, but En-  
glish accredited agents who, aided by  
French officials, have within a few years  
succeeded in baffling the U. S. Govern-  
ment in designs which if accomplished,  
would have benefited the commerce of  
all nations.

The Sandwich Islands, St. Domingo,  
and the State of Ecuador on the Pacific,  
bear witness to their mischievous and  
clever machinations. England likewise,  
through her representative, tried force  
upon the Central American Government  
of Guatemala a Belgian colonization  
treaty, execrated and repudiated by that  
Government, she herself being under  
bonds to the United States not to settle  
any of her own subjects in that quarter  
of the world.

Then again the English Press, not to  
be slack in offending those whom it is  
bound by duty and interest to conciliate,  
never lets slip an opportunity for abus-  
ing and ridiculing the Americans, not  
even when to do so it is necessary to  
confound a few outlawed men, aliens for  
the most part, with the whole nation.

Whether it be the atrocious seizure of  
a harmless trading ship by Cuban under-  
lings or the untoward arrest of a Plenip-  
otentiary, the occasion is pounced upon  
with a rapidity which shows how  
venomous is the intent which lies be-  
hind. I know your reply will be, as it  
has been, that you are in the habit of  
roughly handling your own Government  
and Governors, not excepting even royal-  
ty itself, when by chance a "truant dis-  
position" untimely appears, and that  
therefore you are quite at liberty to  
speak your mind about others. But  
there is a whole difference between one  
who is at liberty to answer and one who  
has no organ of communication.

Some people have fancied that there  
is another good cause for loving you  
less and the Russians more. They be-  
lieve that before now had you and the  
French Emperor had Russia on your  
hands Spain, like Turkey, would have  
become a stalking horse of the two first  
maritime powers of Europe for the pro-  
secution of a Crimean expedition in the  
Western Hemisphere. Whatever  
credit may have been due to the sur-  
mise matters very little at present, with  
your impossible task before you since it  
is pretty clear that no contrivance and  
no application of physical force can per-  
manently deprive Russia of a premin-  
ence in the Black Sea, for which she is  
indebted to nature, and circumstances that  
are independent of the durable control  
of her enemies. Austria, you may be  
sure, will never draw a sword to  
destroy it, her own constitution and  
condition of existence being dependent  
on Russian influence to encourage her  
in an act so bold. From the beginning  
not through wantonness but weakness,  
she has been playing fast and loose with  
the two Allies of the West, whose diplo-  
matic agents, however, to their justice,  
knowing the treacherous and dangerous  
nature of the party, adroitly humored her,  
as one does a nervous horse who may do  
as he is bid or free himself of the harness  
at a jump. Whatever may be the cause  
there is no denying that Austria has  
never gone heartily with you, and at  
your utmost need, rely upon it, she  
will be found wanting. If Russia were  
not sure of this; do you imagine that  
she would dare to reject your conditions  
of peace?—that she would be mad en-  
ough to resist a war in arms such as  
would be Austria, England, France and  
Turkey united in hand, hand and heart?

Allow me to repeat, in the only journal  
whose universal currency tempts one to  
address it, that if there be any hostile  
sentiment in America towards the Allies,  
apart from the justice or injustice of their  
cause, it is in a great measure owing to  
the intrigues of foreign agents and to the  
calumnies of a foreign press. In the  
course of time the latter have may fur-  
nish its own appropriate antidote; but it  
seems as if no teachings of experience  
could ever convince the rulers of man-  
kind that in national as individual con-  
cerns, unauthorized meddling is always  
presumptuous and may be dangerous.

History in many instances confirms my  
words, and to go no further back than  
three score years and ten, what have the  
inhabitants of Great Britain gained  
by Quixotically and always in a thank-  
less cause hounding themselves upon the  
broad sea of battle, murder and sud-  
den death, by a crushing debt which it  
dizzies the brain to reckon, and a con-  
tinental unpopularity which fifty allian-  
ces can never extinguish.

Be persuaded then in time, that all  
foreign interference is an ill paid trade,  
that the sooner it is abandoned in the  
East the better it will be for you, and  
that the less it is practiced in the West  
the more prosperous will be your condi-  
tion.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

A "STATES" MAN.

The "Sag Nichts" (Say Noth-  
ing) Secret Order has spread  
through the West with wonderful

rapidity. It is the antagonist of the  
Know Nothing Organization. In Ohio,  
Kentucky and Indiana there are many  
thousands of members and numerous  
lodges. It is said to have oaths of un-  
suspiciousness, passwords, signs and  
grips, and the members are divided  
into squads of ten, each with a  
commander who is responsible for their  
appearance when ever their  
services are required.

## LATEST NEWS.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

## ARRIVAL OF THE

## STEAM SHIP

## AFRICA.

The steamer Africa, has arrived at  
Havre. She was detained off the port  
nearly all day on Monday. Her letters  
will be due at New York Thursday even-  
ing. She brings some week's later intel-  
ligence from Europe.

## Liverpool Market

Liverpool, May 19.—Cotton.—Milli-  
gan reports extraordinary sales, 4d. ad-  
vance on Madding, and 4d. advance on  
Fair. Sales of the week, 153,000 bales,  
of which 75,000 were taken on specula-  
tion.

## The War.

The Vienna Conference was not to be  
re-opened on Monday.

A secret expedition was preparing for  
the Crimea. The siege of Sebastopol  
was unchanged. Pelissier contemplates  
attacking with the Allies in the field.

The motion of a want of confidence in  
the English Ministry failed.

## The Markets.

CHARLESTON, June 5.

COTTON.—The market to-day con-  
tinued unchanged and prices full.

## NEW YORK, June 5, noon.

Flour declined 12 1/2 sales of 4,000  
bbls good Ohio at 10 to 10 31.  
Southern 11 3/4 to 11 62; Wheat a  
trifle lower, Ohio sold at 2 60, Michi-  
gan 2 50; Corn stiffer, but not quot-  
ably higher, sales of 30,000 bushels;  
Pork declined; Beef firm; Lard firm;  
Ohio Whisky 35c.

## AGUSTA, June 6, p. m.

COTTON.—The market opened this  
morning without change. About noon,  
the news by the Africa was received,  
since which we have heard of no trans-  
actions.

## SAVANNAH, June 6

COTTON.—The sales yesterday were  
800 bales at the following particulars:—  
140 at 10 1/2, 168 at 11 1/2, and 60 at 12c.  
The market continues firm and full pri-  
ces are paid.

## Later from California.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—The  
Steamship Daniel Webster, Capt. Lu-  
cians, arrived this morning from San Ju-  
an bringing California advices to the  
9th instant.

The effects of Messrs. Page and Ra-  
con had been attached, and the Bank  
closed on the 2nd by the sheriff.

The Star of the West left for San Ju-  
an on the 25th inst. for New York, with  
500 passengers and \$800,000 in spec-  
ie.

Many persons are at Georgetown, ex-  
pecting the arrival of Col. Kinney and  
party.

## From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.—Mr. Soule  
has published a letter stating that there  
is not one word of truth in Mr. Perry's  
late letter, and that the business and im-  
pudence of the writer are only equalled  
by his hypocrisy and cowardice. He  
says that he is preparing for the press a  
picture of Mr. Perry's conduct at Mad-  
rid during his mission.

MAY 30.—There were 200 deaths  
from Cholera in this city last week.

MAY 31.—The Board of Health have  
declared the Cholera to be raging as an  
epidemic. The deaths during the pre-  
sent week have been heavy.

MAY 30.—Cotton is unchanged and  
4,000 bales were sold yesterday.

MAY 31.—Fine rains fell here yester-  
day, and to-day, and the rivers are ris-  
ing.

## Our Foreign Relations.

WASHINGTON, Friday June 1.  
Our affairs with all foreign nations  
are progressing peacefully, according to  
late reliable advices, and in such a man-  
ner as to create the impression that  
whatever difficulties exist will be amic-  
able adjusted.

Mr. McLane, Minister of China, is  
here on business with the Department.  
The state of his health is such as to ren-  
der it doubtful whether he will return  
to his post.

## The Markets.

AGUSTA, June 4  
COTTON.—The stock on sale is very  
small, and transactions necessarily lim-  
ited. The market is very firm and pri-  
ces full.

## INFLUENCE OF THE MOON.

This is the subject of an inter-  
esting article in the April number  
of the N. Y. Quarterly, in which  
the writer examines some of the  
popular notions in regard to the  
influence of the moon on the weather,  
on animal and vegetable life,  
&c., and endeavors to ascertain  
how far they are sustained by sci-  
ence. The belief that the moon  
influences the weather, is very  
old. Virgil, Hesiod, and other  
ancient writers, often referred to  
it, and the most learned philoso-  
phers of those ages gave their sanc-  
tion to the popular superstition.

In the middle ages, this belief was  
very prevalent, and the pretended  
influence was extended to the ex-  
planation of many natural phe-  
nomena for which the scientific  
men of that time could not dis-  
cover sufficiently satisfactory reasons.  
It was this exaggeration, concealing

a few simple truths, that caused  
most of the philosophers of the  
eighteenth century to wholly reject  
all terrestrial powers ascribed to  
the moon, always of course excepting  
the phenomena of tides. It is  
only within the last half century  
that the true degree of credence  
to be yielded to these theories has  
been shown, by the investigations  
of scientific men. It has been pro-  
ved, by tables of thirty years' ob-  
servations, that the quadratures of  
the moon are without any marked  
effect on the weather. But at the  
periods of full and new moon, the  
case is different. At these times,  
the chances of a change from fair  
to foul weather, or the contrary,  
are to those of a change on ordi-  
nary days, in the ratio of 125 to 117;  
while the chances of the days suc-  
ceeding these two phases are suc-  
ceeding those of other days as 154 to 117.

These observations show that fluc-  
tuations in the weather do unques-  
tionably occur, at the periods of  
full and new moon, although they  
cannot be predicted with certainty.  
The same tables also prove that the  
days of the full moon and last quar-  
ter are somewhat more frequently  
rainy than the other days of the  
month. The mean height of the  
barometer is less when the moon is  
in the perigee than in apogee.  
From observations extended thro'  
an entire lunar circle of nineteen  
years, it was found that the num-  
ber of rainy days occurring at the  
times of the moon's perigee was  
93, while that at its apogee was  
but 78.

The writer briefly refers to the  
supposed influence of the moon on  
man's physical and mental facul-  
ties, but expresses no opinion on  
this branch of the subject. There  
is a common superstition, in  
this country and in England,  
that persons afflicted with lingering  
diseases seldom or never expire  
while the tide is running in. This  
if true, may be referred to a  
change in outward pressure, imper-  
ceptible perhaps to our instrument,  
but very cognizable by its influence  
on a body and nervous system en-  
feebled by disease; in the same  
manner that some ailments pre-  
tend wet weather by increase of  
pain. Persons of nervous temper-  
ament, when the weather is foggy  
and the atmosphere oppressed  
with moisture, often aver that they  
become more cheerful, when the  
tide is high. On the other hand,  
the clear minded Others, in a lec-  
ture on this subject, stated that in  
a prolonged and extensive medical  
practice, he had never perceived  
the slightest variation in any dis-  
ease to occur at such periods as to  
give him the idea that they were  
in any way connected with the  
moon. Even lunacy which de-  
rives its very name from our sa-  
tellite, has of late years (in its origi-  
nal sense of a mania dependent upon  
or caused by certain lunar phases)  
been pronounced a fallacy,  
an utterly unfounded superstition.

The lunar influence on vegetable  
economy is another interesting  
branch of inquiry, in which some  
progress has been made of late  
years. There appears to be no  
reason to doubt that the moon ex-  
erts an influence on the growth of  
plants. There are certain nights  
called by farmers "growing nights,"  
from the great progress perceived  
in the growth of vegetables. This  
is particularly perceptible in such  
rapidly increasing plants as peas,  
cucumbers, and Indian corn. It is  
well known that all fruits ripen  
sooner when exposed to the full  
lunar effluence, than when deprived  
of it. A gentleman who was en-  
gaged for thirty years in cut-  
ting timber in Demerara and the  
neighboring shores of the Ameri-  
can continent, published a paper in  
the annals of philosophy, in which  
it is stated that trees cut in  
the full of the moon, are inferior to  
those felled at its opposite phase,  
because they are much sooner at-  
tacked by worms, are more liable to  
rot, and will split spontaneously at  
certain periods after their fall.

The writer of the article in the Re-  
view was informed by an intelli-  
gent farmer, that he had often no-  
ticed, while peeling oak bark for  
the tanneries, that a some parts of  
the month this was very difficult,  
at others comparatively easy. This  
he was inclined to refer to the ac-  
tion of the moon on the sap. Ter-  
rence, in his "Travels in Terra  
Firma," tells us that the  
planters of equatorial South Ame-  
rica pay great regard to the position  
of the moon, in sowing and reap-  
ing their crops.

Equally curious are the lunar in-  
fluences on the animal economy.  
It is well authenticated, that if the  
desh of an animal lately killed be  
exposed to the light of the full  
moon, at certain seasons, in a few  
hours it will be a mass of corrup-  
tion; while another piece of the  
same animal, deposited near, but  
protected from the rays, will re-  
main perfectly sound. The Ameri-  
can Indian, it is said, always  
shields his game from the moon's  
effluence.

The moon has also something to  
do with those internal convulsions  
which make our earth tremble un-  
der us, and sometimes swallow  
cities in their mighty throes. This  
idea has been entertained for more  
than a century, but it is only within  
the last year that the fact has been  
satisfactorily established, by the re-

searches of a French savant, M.  
Alexis Perry, who has shown that  
earthquakes are more frequent  
when the moon is at or near its per-  
igee, but diminish when towards  
its apogee.

From this rapid survey of the  
present state of our knowledge con-  
cerning lunar influences, it is evi-  
dent that there is yet much to be  
learned on this subject, as well as  
some things to be unlearned. The  
field of inquiry is a broad and in-  
teresting one, and will doubtless  
receive the measure of attention to  
which it is entitled.

## N. E. Farmer.

CLERICAL WIT.—The Rev. Dr.  
Sprague, in his book on European  
celebrities, mentions a capital bit  
of Rev. Robert Hall, the famous  
Baptist Clergyman, which was re-  
lated to Dr. Sprague by Dr. Chal-  
mers. One of Dr. Hall's parishion-  
ers, said Dr. Chalmers, came to him  
to object to his preaching as being  
discriminatory evangelical, and es-  
pecially as having too little in it of  
the doctrine of predestination—to  
which Hall replied, "You believe  
that doctrine, do you, Sir?" "Yes  
Sir," said the parishoner, "indeed  
I do." "And so do I," answered  
Hall; "I believe you were predesti-  
nated to be a fool, and you have  
made your calling and election sure."

## COST OF GOVERNMENT.

We issue to-day, in a supple-  
mental sheet accompanying this pa-  
per, and filling some twenty-four  
of our large columns, a List of  
Appropriations made at the late  
Session of Congress, and prepared  
and published agreeably to law.  
This document ought to possess in-  
terest for every reader, and to be  
examined by every one, as exhib-  
iting in the main the objects on  
which the public revenue is expen-  
ded. The aggregates of the classi-  
fied heads of expenditure are as  
follows:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscelane-  
ous, \$1,265,929  
Army fortifications,  
Military Acad'y, &c., 12,571,496  
Indian depart., naval,  
and other pensions, 4,453,536  
Naval service, 15,012,091  
P. O. Department, 10,946,841  
Ocean steam mail ser-  
vice, 3,574,458  
Texas debts, 7,759,000

This vast sum of seventy-one  
millions five hundred and seventy-  
four thousand three hundred and  
fifty-seven dollars is only the as-  
sumed of specified appropriations.  
The great mass of contingent ob-  
jects of expenditure, of which the  
sums were ascertained and could  
not be specified, may swell the  
grand total of the expenses of the  
year to perhaps seventy-five mil-  
lions of dollars. Although the  
Government expenses must neces-  
sarily increase with the growth of  
the country and the corresponding  
necessities of the public service,  
one can hardly imagine the ne-  
cessity of so vast an augmentation  
of the necessary expenses of the  
Government as seventy five mil-  
lions of dollars; and the immensity  
of the sum must arrest the atten-  
tion of every intelligent reader.

Esculapins invented the probe. Pro-  
means of other water can be made to  
freeze in summer. Augustus Cesar es-  
tablished lending-houses. Rasins were  
formerly used instead of Mirrors. Blad-  
ers were used by the Romans to pre-  
serve their hair during the night. Chemi-  
cal names of metals were first given to  
the heavenly bodies. There has been an  
instance of an elephant that walked up  
on a rope. (See Suetonius) Fuller's  
earth was used by the ancients for wash-  
ing. The streets of Rome have no lights,  
but those placed before the images of  
saints. Mahomet IV was very fond of  
the ramshorn. The Duke of Mantua  
is said to have had in his possession a  
powder which would convert water in-  
stantaneously into ice even in summer.

The Greeks and Romans kept servants,  
whose duty was to announce certain pe-  
riods of the day. Ancient watchmen  
carried bells. Porus, an Indian king,  
sent to Augustus a man without arms,  
who, with his feet, could bend a bow  
and discharge arrows. Fowls are said  
to thrive near smoke.

We learn that the venerable ROBERT  
DOSSSEL died in Limestone County, on  
the 24th inst. aged about seventy years.  
He was one of the early pioneers of this  
country; a man of strong natural sense  
and honest manly character; and the  
best days of his life were devoted to the  
ministry of the Gospel and in "going a-  
bout doing good." He wore the harness  
of his Master for about fifty years. He  
was the founder of the Cumberland  
Presbyterian church in Huntsville, as  
well as many others over the country.—  
The fruits of his ministry are scattered  
far and near, and his good works live af-  
ter him. Full of years, enjoying to a  
"green old age" the love and re-  
spect of all who knew him, he has rested  
from his labors—has gone to his reward,  
with the welcome of "Well done, thou  
good and faithful servant, enter thou in-  
to the joys of the Lord."—Adv.

## Hadrian and the



### The Kansas Issue.

The well-informed Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce says in his last letter: "The administration very wisely stood aloof from the Kansas question, for they could not interfere in it without aggravating its difficulty. I am afraid that there is more in the matter than meets the eye, and instead of a casual ebullition of sentiment or personal feeling, it is a part of a deliberate scheme of agitation and strife. We have heard much, for some years, of the policy, on the part of both sides to the slavery question, of 'forcing the issue.' If such be the desire of even a few influential men, on either side, it would appear that the Kansas question is one very well adapted for its accomplishment. It is unwise to borrow trouble from the future, but it is prudent to guard against it. We have not seen the end, nor the worst of this Kansas excitement, nor can we exaggerate the evil of its possible complications. Who can say that it will not lead to the long threatened non-intercourse between the North and South? "The anti-slavery part seemed determined to force that issue, and when the point of the suppression of the inter-slavery trade shall be reached by the federal law, the Southern States will not be slow to meet that issue. It is with much solicitude that discreet men look forward to the next Congress, and to the expected agitation of the slavery question, in connection with the events that have occurred, and more fearful events that may occur in that territory. The South did not originate, nor heartily support the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but they will resist its restoration. The time for compromise appears to have passed by. Our great men who made them have passed from the stage. Now we have agitators and political trouble-makers, and mischief makers, but no statesmen. The symptoms of disunion are apparent in the old world, are becoming manifest in our country. But in every crisis of danger upon which the Union has fallen, we have been saved rather through the intervention of a kind Providence than by our own wisdom. So, we hope, it will be again, and to the end."

H. G. FARRELL'S

### Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

No. 8  
This celebrated medicine, skillfully composed as it is of the most healing balsams and penetrating oils, can never fail to cure almost every affection that could be alleviated by an external remedy. Its superiority over all other Liniments is proven by the innumerable cures it performs, and by the great and constantly increasing demand. There has been sold within the past year more than THREE MILLIONS OF BOTTLES, and there can be but few persons found who do not bestow upon it the highest praise for the rare virtues it possesses. Nothing, perhaps, since the creation of the world, has been so successful as an external remedy for all nervous diseases as this wonderful curative. When applied, it instantaneously diffuses itself through the whole system, soothing the irritated nerves, allaying the most intense pains, and creating a most delightful sensation. Read the following remarkable cure, which can be attested to by hundreds who were fully acquainted with the whole circumstance.  
"GENTLE ENLARGEMENT OF THE TONSILS.  
My daughter, when six months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when six years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night she was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the East; they said there was no help for her but to undergo it. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut off, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try my Liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now ten years old and fleshy and healthy as could be desired. Your Liniment is also the best in use for sprains, bruises, cuts, lums, headache, etc., and it will remove the most severe pain in a few minutes. It also cured caked udder in my cow in a few days."  
GEORGE FORD.  
Peoria, March 20th, 1840.

### Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because it is having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.  
The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit.  
Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Roanoke; J. W. Bachelor, Wedowee; Baker & Hene, Lamar; I. Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arbacochee. By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized Agents throughout the United States.  
Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.  
AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.  
May 22, 1855.

### OBITUARY.

DIED—At her residence in this County, on the 28th May, 1855, Mrs. MARY P. CASTLEBERRY, consort of Daniel Castleberry, aged about 38 years.

### HAVANA PLAN LOTTERY!

Jasper County Academy Lottery!  
[By Authority of the State of Georgia.]

THE subscriber having been appointed Manager of the Jasper County Academy Lottery, intends conducting the same on the Havana plan of single numbers, and has located his Office in the city of Macon, Georgia. He now offers the following GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY 23, 1855. When Prizes will be distributed as follows, amounting to

\$50,000!

CLASS B.	
CAPITALS—1 Prize of	\$12,000
1 " "	5,000
1 " "	3,000
1 " "	2,000
1 " "	1,500
1 " "	1,200
1 " "	1,100
1 " "	1,000
5 Prizes of	400
10 " "	200

409 Prizes, amounting to \$50,000.  
\* Agents wanted in every town and city in the Union. On application the Terms will be forwarded.  
Remember every Prize drawn at each drawing, under the superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Loomis and Jas. A. Nisner, Esq., gentlemen who are sworn to a faithful performance of their duty. Prizes paid when due without discount.  
\* All orders, rely on it, strictly confidential. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.  
SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager.  
June 12, 1855.

By Authority of the State of Georgia.  
FORT GAINES ACADEMY  
LOTTERY.  
GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY.  
Class 3.  
To be Drawn July 3d, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

\$50,000

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! \* And remember every Prize is drawn at each Drawing, and paid when due without deduction!  
1 Prize of \$12,000  
1 " 5,000  
1 " 3,000  
1 " 2,000  
1 " 1,500  
1 " 1,200  
1 " 1,100  
1 " 1,000  
5 " \$1,000 are 5,000  
10 " 400 are 4,000  
10 " 150 are 1,500  
12 " 120 are 1,440  
20 " 100 are 2,000

409 Prizes in all amounting to \$50,000  
ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS!  
Tickets \$8—Halves \$4—Quarters \$2.  
SAMUEL SWAN,  
Agent and Manager.  
Atlanta, Georgia.  
June 12, 1855.

Jacksonville Male Academy.  
J. H. CALDWELL, Principal.  
THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 30th July next.  
Terms the same as last session.  
June 5, 1855.

Administrator's.  
SALE OF  
PERSONAL PROPERTY.  
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Lucinda J. Wilson, deceased, on SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit until the 1st day of March next, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased, consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, one cow and calf, and some cattle and other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time rent out the House and Lot on which said deceased resided at the time of her death; Note and approved security will be required to secure the rent and purchase money.  
JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r.  
De bonis non with the will annexed.  
June 5, 1855.

TALLASSEE HATCHER  
Male and Female School.  
The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty one weeks.  
Terms of Tuition.  
Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic. \$6 00  
The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic &c. \$8 00  
The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic \$10 00  
The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00  
The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage.  
J. S. LASSITER.  
Mrs. LASSITER, Assistant.  
May 29, 1855.—11.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Benton County.  
TAKEN UP & posted before H. P. Cross, Esq. before John W. Ledbetter, a certain Estray lay mare Mule, about 4 years old this Spring, has rings in her eyes—appraised to sixty dollars this May 23d, 1855.  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

COOSA COUNTY.  
On Saturday 16 June, at Nixburg.  
" Wednesday 25 July " Weogutky  
" Friday 27 " " Rockford  
" Monday 30 " " Wetumpka  
RANDOLPH COUNTY.  
On Wednesday 20 June at Wesabulga  
" Friday 22 " " Roanoke  
" Thursday 21 " " Loma  
" Saturday 23 " " Wedowee  
" Monday 25 " " Arbacochee  
BENTON COUNTY.  
On Wednesday 27 June at Oxford  
" Thursday 28 " " White Plains  
" Friday 29 " " Cross Plains  
" Saturday 30 " " Jacksonville  
" Monday 2 July " Alexandria  
St. CLAIR COUNTY.  
On Tuesday 3 July at Greensport  
" Wednesday 4 July at Ashville  
" Friday 6 " " Springfield  
" Wednesday 18 " at Collins & Robinson's Store.  
JEFFERSON COUNTY.  
On Saturday 7 July at Trassville  
" Monday 9 " " Elyton  
" Wednesday 11 " " Jonesboro  
SHELBY COUNTY.  
On Friday 13 July at Montevallo  
" Saturday 14 " " Columbiana  
" Monday 16 " " Harpersville.  
TALLADEGA COUNTY.  
On Monday 18 June at McCounnethea  
" Friday 20 July " Eastboga  
" Saturday 21 " " Talladega  
" Monday 23 " " Riser's  
" Tuesday 24 " " Fayetteville.  
The papers of the District will please copy.

SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY  
LOTTERY.  
By Authority of the State of Alabama.  
CONDUCTED ON THE HAVANA PLAN.  
CLASS Q.  
To be Drawn June 23, at the city of Montgomery.  
WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000 DOLLARS! WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:  
1 Prize of \$12,000  
1 " 5,000  
1 " 3,000  
1 " 2,000  
1 " 1,500  
1 " 1,200  
1 " 1,100  
1 " 1,000  
5 " 400  
10 " 150  
12 " 120  
20 " 100  
In all, 480 prizes, amounting to \$50,000.  
\* Every Prize, drawn at each drawing, and paid when due, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.  
\* Tickets \$8; Halves and Quarters in proportion. All communications strictly confidential.  
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.  
SAM SWAN, Agt. & Manager.  
June 12, 1855.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.  
Myatt, McBurney & Co.,  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

Foreign and Domestic  
Dry Goods,  
37, HAYNE ST.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 15, 1854.—1y.

Daguerreotyping.  
J. N. PRIVETT very respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and vicinity, that he is now prepared to accommodate all who wish LIKENESSES taken in the latest and most improved style.  
Rooms two doors north of Messrs. Woodward and White's store.  
April 24, 1855.

NEW GOODS.  
We are receiving our supply of  
SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS,  
and are now ready to supply all who will favor us with their patronage.  
Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing as it does, all the VARIETY of ARTICLES demanded in this market. Please call.  
We are desirous of having all old accounts closed.  
WOODWARD & WHITE.  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855.—6t.

JACKSONVILLE  
CHEAP STORE.  
STIPES & ROWLAND.  
WE are now in receipt of the Latest and most Fashionable Styles of  
Spring & Summer  
GOODS,  
Comprising every article necessary for Ladies' wear—Bargains, Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS, of all kinds. A select stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice selection of WATCHES and fine JEWELRY.  
But the best of all an abundance of  
GROCERIES,  
Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Fish, and every thing that can be called for in that line, all offered at prices as low as can be bought elsewhere. You will find it your interest to give us a call.  
STIPES & ROWLAND.  
April 17, 1855.

EUGENE LEHARDY,  
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL  
ENGINEER,  
Surveyor & Architect.  
POST OFFICE, BONE, GA.  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Benton County.  
TAKEN UP & posted before J. P. Peltit, by Wm. Pressly, a certain Estray Black Horse, about eight years old, about 14 hands high, with some white on the left hind fetlock, a scar on the leg of the same foot, appraised to forty dollars, this 19th day of May, 1855.  
A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.  
MAY 22, 1855.—5 Probate.

PROBATE COURT FOR BENTON COUNTY ALABAMA: Special Term, May the 9th, A. D. 1855.  
THIS day came W. M. Hames, and presents a paper in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of Sarah R. Likens, deceased, late of said county, and presents the same for Probate in said court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Thomas M. Likens, Mary Graham, formerly Mary Likens, wife of David Graham, and Rufus Likens, heirs at law of said Testatrix, reside beyond the limits of this State, to-wit: Thomas M. Likens resides in Henderson, in the State of Texas, Mary Graham resides in Jefferson county in the State of Tennessee, and Rufus Likens resides in Truist County in the State of Georgia; It is therefore ordered by the court, that said paper be filed, and that Friday the 20th day of June, 1855, be set for the hearing and determining upon said application, and that notice thereof be given to said non-resident heirs at law, of said Testatrix, by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the Town of Jacksonville, in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to the day set for hearing said application.  
ATTEST: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
June the 5th, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 19th day of May, 1855, upon the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.  
JOHN W. JONES, Adm'r.  
June 3, 1855.—6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.  
JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r.  
De bonis non with the will annexed.  
June 5, 1855.

Whatley & Ellis,  
Have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law: Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

### Sheriff Sales.

BY virtue of four venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith & Co., one in favor of Wm. Dothard & co., one in favor of David C. Haslett, and one in favor of Asa Skelton, Ex'r., and all against David Young, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the following described land to-wit: the north west fourth of the north east fourth of section 29, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of David Young to satisfy said venditioni exponas, and execution.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
BY virtue of one fi fa. issued from the Circuit Court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of Wm. H. Beach and, against Joseph T. Huncutt, & S. B. Ferguson; I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the first Monday in July next, before the Court House door in the Town of Jacksonville, a Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said fi fa.  
A. BROWN, Shff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of four vend. exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of G. Stipes, one in favor of J. D. Hoke & Bro., one in favor of W. B. Martin, and one in favor of Turnley & Davis, and all against Burwell Alewine, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land to-wit: the west half of section twelve, township fourteen, range seven, levied on as the property of said Alewine to satisfy said venditioni exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, in favor of J. L. Heaton and against James Burrows and Isaac Finch, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following land to-wit: the south west fourth of the south west fourth of section 16, township 16, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, in favor of Goode & Moore, and against Henry J. Bryant, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east fourth of the south west fourth of section 33, township 14, range 6, east in the Coosa Land District, containing 38 1/100 acres, levied on as the property of said Bryant, to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes against Pleasant Fite, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell, to the highest bidder for cash, the west half of the south west fourth of section 34, township 14, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Fite, to satisfy said venditioni exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson & Stokes and against J. P. Reidner, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the north west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Reidner to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hendrick & Nisbet and against Wm. R. Landrum, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8; also, the north west fourth of the south east fourth of section 13, township 13, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Landrum, to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Whatley & Ellis,  
Have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law: Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

### Sheriff Sale.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Burton & Hall, and against A. J. Boyd, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described lot in the Town of Oxford, bounded on the north by S. Nixon, on the west by J. Jones and D. Snow, on the south by John Spencer, and on the west by Walls and Davidson, levied on as the property of said Boyd to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Hudson and Brockman and against John Johnston, issued from the circuit court of Benton county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, also the west half of the south half of the north west fourth of section 5, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of said Johnston to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one vend. exponas, in favor of Turnpseed & Vice, and against Thomas Green, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, I will sell, the south west fourth of the north west fourth of section 12, township 15, range 8, east in the Coosa Land Dist, levied on as the property of said Green, to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of one venditioni exponas, in favor of Samuel P. Hudson and against T. Chandler, issued from the circuit court and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the south east fourth of the south east fourth of section 30, township 13, range 12; also the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11; also the north west fourth of the s. e. fourth of section 27, township 13, range 11 east in the Coosa Land Dist. levied on as the property of said Chandler to satisfy said vend exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of three venditioni exponas, issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of A. R. Smith, one in favor of Hudson & Stokes, and one in favor of J. A. McCampbell, I will proceed to sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land, to-wit: the south west fourth of the north east fourth of section four, township 15, range 8, in the Coosa Land District, levied on as the property of George F. Bollinger, to satisfy said vend. exponas.  
A. BROWN, Sheriff.  
June 5, 1855.

Also, at the same time and place.  
By virtue of five alias fi fas. issued from the circuit court of Benton county and to me directed, one in favor of Townsend, Crane & co. two in favor of F. M. Horsey, one in favor of Harral, Hare & co. and one in favor of Roosevelt Hyde & Clark, and all against Joseph T. Huncutt, S. B. Ferguson and John Huncutt, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described land and property, to-wit: the east half of south west fourth of section 23, township 14, range 11; also the south west fourth of south west fourth of section 28, township 14, range 11; and north half of south east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12; and north east fourth of north east fourth, section 22, township 14, R. 11, and the west half of northwest fourth, section 29, township 14, R. 12, and s w fourth of s w fourth of section 20, township 14, R. 12.

The north half of the south east fourth of north east fourth of section 30, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of north east fourth of section 22, township 14, range 11; and west half of north west fourth of section 29, township 14, range 12; and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 20, township 14, range 12.

The south west quarter of section 30, township 14, range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth of section 25, township 14, range 11.  
Also, one Negro Boy named Dave, about 22 years of age, levied on to satisfy said alias fi fas: A. BROWN, Shff.  
June 5, 1855.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.  
LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION having been granted to the undersigned by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 29th day of May, 1855, on the estate of Joseph Wilson, dec'd, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them, legally authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and persons indebted are requested to make payment.  
JOHN SPENCER, Adm'r.  
De bonis non with the will annexed.  
June 5, 1855.

### CANDIDATES.

FOR THE SENATE.  
We are authorised to announce Asa Skelton, Esq. as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce Maj. M. W. ABERNATHY, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce GEORGE H. BORDEN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate to represent Benton County in the Senatorial branch of the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce S. D. MCCLERK, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce DAVID TREDAVELL Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce THOS. H. LEWIS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce HEZEKIAH CROSS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM J. BORDEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County, in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce G. C. ELLIS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce T. R. MANGHAM, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq. as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorised to announce JOHN LINDSEY, Esq. as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We have been requested by the friends of JOHN SYNN Esq. to announce him as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce CALDWELL SHELLEY, as a candidate for Judge of the Probate Court of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce ROBERT W. DRAPER, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH C. RALPH, Esq. as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

FOR TAX ASSESSOR.  
We are authorised to announce Wm. T. YEATMAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JEFFERSON L. MONROE, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JESSE U. BRYAN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JOSEPH T. HUNNERT, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce SAMUEL B. WHITE, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

FOR TAX COLLECTOR.  
We are authorised to announce Wm. P. AMORSE, Esq., as a candidate for Tax Collector of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce JAMES MEHARG, Esq., as a candidate for re-election to the office of Tax Collector of Benton County.

FOR COMMISSIONER.  
We are authorised to announce THOMAS J. BERRY, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce R. O. LIVERY, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce CAPT. JOHN H. WHITE, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorised to announce A. W. KIRBY, Esq. as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.







File

# Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 26.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 19, 1855.

Whole No. 967

EDITED, PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED BY  
J. F. GRANT,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.  
A failure to give notice of a wish to  
discontinue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.  
No paper discontinued until all ar-  
rearages are paid.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
foregoing rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

**Fare Reduced!**  
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New  
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



**United States Mail-Line.**  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.  
NASHVILLE, M. Beck, 500 Tons, Comm. 20th.  
MAISON, W. Foster, 200 Tons, Comm. 20th.  
JAMES ADGER, S. C. Turner, 200 Tons, Comm. 20th.  
SOUTHERNER, T. D. Ewan, 500 Tons, Comm. 20th.

Leave Adger's Wharves every  
Wednesday and Saturday  
afternoon, after the arrival of the  
Carrs from the South & West.  
These Steam Ships were built express-  
ly for the Line, and for safety, comfort,  
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.  
Tables supplied with every luxury.  
Attentive and courteous commanders,  
will ensure Travellers of this Line every  
possible comfort and accommodation.  
For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommodations,  
apply to  
**HENRY MISSROON,**  
Charleston, S. C.  
Cabin Passage, \$20 00.  
Steage, \$5 00.  
November 7, 1854.

**FEVER & AGUE**  
or  
**CHILLS AND FEVER.**  
CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL  
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-  
parations of all kinds now scat-  
tered throughout the country, every  
one knows that of them all, not  
one in ten is worth anything.  
Knowing this to be the fact, we  
hesitate somewhat in introducing  
Champion's Pills to the Public.  
But that which is deserving patron-  
age should receive it, and we thus  
introduce to your attention the  
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,  
which we do think worthy of pub-  
lic favor. They have now been  
before the people of the South and  
West for sixteen years, and we do  
not know of a single instance where  
they have failed to effect a stand-  
ing cure when taken in sufficient quan-  
tity and according to the direc-  
tions.

They also stand unrivalled in  
other fevers originating in the same  
causes, and are perfectly safe being  
entirely vegetable.

**Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills**  
as a Cathartic and general Physic,  
stand without a superior, acting by  
their different compounds upon the  
Stomach, Liver, Bowels and  
Blood, and are especially beneficial  
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,  
Habitual Constiveness, Sick Head-  
ache and Sick Stomach, etc., to-  
gether with all that class of diseases.  
Also entirely, purely and positively  
vegetable.

**SOLD BY**  
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville,  
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria,  
D. M. Walker, M. Polk,  
Cunningham and Clark,  
Columbia,

and by agents at Gaylesville,  
Turkey Town, Dublin, and other  
places.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
F. M. SWYER & Co., Proprietors,  
Bellefonte, Pa.  
Haviland Harral & Co. and Cohen  
and Co., Charleston.  
Haviland, Risley and company,  
Augusta.

Joha Wright and company, New  
Orleans.  
J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-  
ville, Ky.

April 27, 1855—6m.  
**MASONIC CELEBRATION.**  
There will be a procession and  
public installation of the Officers of  
Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Arba-  
nochee, on the 23d day of June  
next. Brethren from the adjoin-  
ing lodges are invited to attend.  
By order of the Lodge,  
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.  
J. M. MARTIN, Sec'y.

**DIRECT IMPORTATION.**  
**Hyat, McBurney & Co.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers  
in

**Foreign and Domestic  
Dry Goods,**  
37, HAYNE ST.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 15, 1854.—1y.

**Daguerreotyping.**  
J. N. PRIVETT very respect-  
fully informs the citizens of Jack-  
sonville and vicinity, that he is  
now prepared to accommodate  
all who wish LIKENESSES  
taken in the latest and most im-  
proved style.  
Rooms two doors north of Messrs.  
Woodward and White's store.  
April 24, 1855.

**NEW GOODS.**  
We are receiving our supply of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER  
GOODS,**  
and are now ready to supply all who  
will favor us with their patronage.

Our Stock is comprehensive, embrac-  
ing as it does, all the VARIETY of  
ARTICLES demanded in this market.  
Please call.  
We are desirous of having all old ac-  
counts closed.  
**WOODWARD & WHITE**  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 3, 1855—6t.

**JACKSONVILLE  
CHEAP STORE.**  
STILES & ROWLAND.  
We are now in receipt of the  
latest and most fashionable  
Styles of

**Spring & Summer  
GOODS,**  
Comprising every article neces-  
sary for Ladies' wear—Bonnets,  
Suits, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,  
of all kinds. A select stock of  
READY MADE CLOTHING,  
Boys' Suits, Hats, etc. A choice  
selection of Watches and fine  
JEWELRY.  
But the best of all an abundance  
of

**GROCERIES,**  
Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,  
Fish, and every thing that can be  
called for in that line, all offered  
at prices as low as can be bought  
elsewhere. You will find it your  
interest to give us a call.  
STILES & ROWLAND.  
April 17, 1855.

**EUGENE LEHARDY,**  
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL  
ENGINEER,  
Surveyor & Architect.  
OFFICE: 120 N. 3d St.

**STATE OF ALABAMA.**  
Bates County.  
TAKEN UP & posted  
before J. P. Pettit, a certain  
Wm. Pressly, a certain  
Estray Black Horse, about eight  
years old, about 14 hands high,  
with some white on the left hind  
leg, a scar on the leg of the  
same color, appraised to forty dol-  
lars, this 19th day of May, 1855.

**A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.**  
May 22, 1855.

**PROBATE COURT for BATES COUNTY**  
ALABAMA: Special Term, May  
the 9th, A. D. 1855.

**THIS** day came W. M. Hames,  
and presents a paper in writing,  
purporting to be the last will and  
testament of Sarah R. Likens, de-  
ceased, late of said county, and  
presents the same for Probate in  
said court, and it appearing to the  
satisfaction of the court, that Thom-  
as M. Likens, Mary Graham, for-  
merly Mary Likens, wife of David  
Graham, and Rufus Likens, heirs  
at law of said Testatrix, reside be-  
yond the limits of this State, to wit:  
Thomas M. Likens resides in H and  
erson, in the State of Texas; Mary  
Graham resides in Jefferson county  
in the State of Tennessee; and Ru-  
fus Likens resides in Troup County  
in the State of Georgia: It is  
therefore ordered by the court, that  
said paper be filed, and that Friday  
the 29th day of June, 1855, be set  
for the hearing and determining  
upon said application, and that  
notice thereof be given to said non-  
resident heirs at law, of said Testa-  
trix, by publication in the Jack-  
sonville Republican, a newspaper  
printed and published in the Town  
of Jacksonville, in said county, for  
three successive weeks, prior to the  
day set for hearing said applica-  
tion.

**ATTEST:** A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
June the 5th, 1855.

**POETRY.**  
**AUTUMN THOUGHTS.**  
BY FRANCIS DENROCH.

The leaves are falling! let them fall!  
'Tis Heaven's supreme decree that all  
That lives must die:  
A little while their glory shone,  
A little more and they are gone,  
In death they lie.

Had we no death, what then were birth?  
A clumber of this pleasant earth.  
Where all is fair:  
Through death alone is found the room  
For budding hope, for mental bloom,  
And manhood rare.

Deny us death—destroy the chance  
Of soul mature, the proud advance  
Of intellect:  
Controlling, conquering every plan  
That mars the onward march of man  
To high respect.

Where men, like granite columns, stand  
Obstructive of the good and grand—  
O! welcome Death!  
They boast they change not! while they  
speak,  
Their hearts are stayed; their power  
how weak—  
How false their faith!

The bar upon broken, soon the tide  
Of new opinion, deep and wide,  
Resistless flows:  
As age must yield to eager youth,  
So falsehood flows before the truth,  
And wisdom grows.

Man, proud of life! While living, heed  
The myriad lives that die to feed  
Thy mortal part,  
And when thy immortal soul takes wing  
Those myriad forms again will spring  
From brain and heart.

The life which earth and air bestows  
Builds up the fabric of the rose,  
Then earth to earth;  
The flower matured, gives up its seed,  
The leaves dissolve—dissolving, feed,  
A second birth.

The husk of flesh, the hull of clay  
Must to the imperishable give way,  
And let it fly—  
Emanated claydust—  
From cells of pain to boundless bliss—  
To never die.

When we call death is only change,  
Of life permitting souls to range  
Unfettered, free—  
Through all the regions God hath made  
In glorious sun of sombre shade,  
Eternally.

From, body, brace thyself for strife,  
Thou, soul, prepare thyself for life!  
And whatsoever  
Thy noblest nature feels its right,  
For it, unblenching, boldly fight,  
For God is there!

London, (England) October, 1854.

**HEART HISTORY.**  
Once on a time, a maiden  
Sat beneath a Hawthorn tree,  
And her lover, close beside her,  
Murmuring vows of constancy,  
Fairer, sweeter than the blossoms,  
Hanging over her, was she,  
And her heart within her bosom,  
Throbbed and glowed tumultuously.

Both were young, and fond and foolish,  
Neither rich, the story goes,  
Ma was proud and Pa was vainish,  
Great their love and great their woes,  
S. they kissed and wept and parted,  
Sweaving to be ever joined—  
D. the maiden back hearted?  
Was the lover faithful too?

What! she we-a wealthy banker,  
(Sunder whisp'ed she was said),  
And no city dame out rank her,  
With her pockets full of gold;  
Queen of every ball and party,  
D. decked with lace and jewels rare,  
Looking every fresh and hearty,  
Belongs the victim of despair!

He—confound the lucky fellow—  
Took a widow two or three years,  
Fat and forty, ripe and mellow,  
With a brace of "little dears"  
Big plantation, servants, plenty,  
Splendid mansion—pomp and ease,  
Gazed the bashful boy of twenty,  
The nearabout disease.

Learn from this, ye dotting lovers,  
In your anguish not to break,  
Anything of greater value  
Than the promises you make.  
Hearts were made to put in motion  
Blood that otherwise would cool,  
Pleasure, profit and promotion,  
Graduate at Cupid's school.

There is no possession more valuable  
Than a good and faithful friend.  
Wicked men can not be friends either  
among themselves or with the good.  
Friendship is one soul in two bodies.  
Procure no friends in haste, nor, if  
once procured, in haste abandon them.  
Real friends are won to us by  
our prosperity only when invited, but  
in adversity to come of their own accord.  
Do good to your friend, that he may  
be more wholly yours; to your enemy,  
that he may become your friend.  
It is pleasant to grow old with a good  
friend and reason.  
We ought to be equally mindful of  
our absent and present friends.

The scene at Mount Vesuvius  
during the present eruption, is aw-  
fully grand. A correspondent of  
the London Times thus writes:

What struck me at first, and still  
strikes me as the most majestic fea-  
ture in the whole scene, is a slow,  
silent and irresistible motion of  
that fiery flood. Active, almighty  
power, without an effort! Sweep-  
ing everything before it, overcom-  
ing every obstacle, growing up  
against intervening walls and homes,  
and devouring them bodily, and  
then marching on in the same silent,  
unrelenting, irresistible man-  
ner as before. There was a spot  
beneath my feet where a fall of  
masonry had been built to break  
the violence of the winter floods.  
To this spot all eyes were directed.  
The fiery river would fall over it  
in an hour. As yet it was distant  
from it, seventy yards, perhaps.

Gradually it rose in height and  
swelled out its vast proportions,  
and then vast masses fell off and  
rolled forward; then it swelled a  
gain as fresh matter came pressing  
down behind, and it broke, and  
on it rolled again and again till it  
had arrived at the very edge.  
There was a general buzz and mur-  
mur of voices. The Royal family  
stood opposite to me, intermingled  
with the crowd, looking on with  
intense anxiety. At last it broke,  
not hurriedly, still with a show of  
majesty.

At first, a few small lumps fell  
down, then poured over a pure his-  
sing quid metal, like thick treacle,  
clinging sometimes mass to mass, from  
its glutinous character, and last of  
all, tumbled over gigantic lumps of  
scoria. Then on it moved once  
in more, silent regular course,  
swelling up and spreading over the  
vineyards on either side, and now  
there was a rush for the road which  
traverses this lava bed.

Houses and the bridge border  
the road, the carriages had all been  
ordered off, and the bridge was  
being broken down—we were cut  
off completely. We had, therefore,  
to retrace our steps, and make a  
long circuit through the open coun-  
try, and over walls came round to  
the top of the bridge. "Run," said  
the sentinels, "or you will be too  
late." We crossed the narrow pas-  
sage, which was still remaining,  
and soon after down went the  
whole fabric. In this way it is  
hoped that the lava will be divert-  
ed from the townships of Selagiano,  
Masci di Somme, and Pollena,  
which stand on either side, and  
have as yet only suffered partial-  
ly.

Cereola, through which, how-  
ever, the stream is rolling, will be  
sacrificed. The expectation is that  
the lava, should the eruption con-  
tinue, with it down to the Ponte  
Maddalena, and into the sea. So  
grand, so destructive, an eruption  
has not been known for many years,  
and even now we cannot tell how  
or when it will terminate. The  
mountain is literally seamed with  
lava, and many fear a violent ex-  
plosion as the final scene of the  
tragedy.

In a letter from Idelwild to the  
Home Journal, Willis thus speaks  
of death and the manner in which  
it should be regarded by intelligent  
beings:

"In all the crises of life and feel-  
ing, I think the surprise is in the  
world's look the morning after.  
From the spot of withdrawal from  
routine to which we have stepped  
aside with death especially—con-  
fusedly there, while the duties to  
the dead are performing, but wak-  
ing the next day, to find ourselves  
on the same spot, and alone—how  
changed looks everything! How  
impulsive it seems that the  
thoughtless life of course—its fa-  
miliarity with petty cares and  
pleasures, and its forgetfulness of  
sorrow's repetitions, so measure-  
lessly more important—can ever  
be resumed!"

"Not that death is to be dreaded  
over as a calamity. Nature (as I  
began with showing) has no recog-  
nition of it as such. My own in-  
stinctive feeling towards it, in the  
approaches that I have been warn-  
ing of its making, was always  
(somewhat to my surprise I may  
say) that of a welcome—the end  
of a long task, coming not too soon.  
The unwillingness has been in the  
turning back, with deferrings of  
recovery, to wait for it again. But  
there is an ennobling solemnity in  
death which we misappreciate and  
lose, by turning our backs upon it  
as a terror. Life is the limited ves-  
ticle to the great temple whose  
threshold is death, and we shrink  
back like children when sickness,  
the veiled usher, takes us by the  
hand to lead us in—afraid of the  
shadow of the door. The general

impression of death—as given by  
nurses, teachers, poets, moralists  
and preachers—need both brighten-  
ing and aggrandizing, for truth's  
sake, it seems to me."

**LOOK OF LIFE.**—A man stands,  
as it were, at the loom of life, and  
ties the threads, and arranges the  
figures of the tapestry to be woven,  
and you see that every day and  
week, as the shuttle flies and the  
piece grows, only shows what the  
man put in at first. Such are our  
habits. Every one of them has its  
seed, with the tree in miniature.  
And as every seed is a prediction,  
so is every habit. If then you  
wish for a happy new year, put on  
the seed of happiness into the first  
Sabbath and its first week. Put  
them in carefully, as you were buy-  
ing a precious charge for the re-  
surrection. Put them in with much  
prayer, and if you choose, with  
many tears, which are as good as  
a gentle rain in seed time, and God  
will take care of them and make  
them grow. So your Sabbath shall  
guide your week, and your week  
shall predict your year, and your  
happy year—happy because holy;  
happy, because God is in it—shall  
be full of blessedness and praise as  
an anthem.

**TERRIBLE HAIL STORM.**  
The searest hail storm that ever  
visited this section of country, passed  
down the east side of Keowee  
river, in the afternoon of Friday,  
the 18th instant. It extended about  
two miles in width, and raged with  
great fury, killing hogs, fish, birds,  
fowls and insects; maiming and  
bruising the cattle, and stripping  
vegetation of every tree above  
ground. The growing crops, with  
the exception of corn, are com-  
pletely ruined. R. Stewart, Esq.,  
informs us that on the third day  
after its fall, the hail was from one  
to two feet deep, and in many places,  
six feet. The average depth on  
a level, after the storm, was four  
inches. We are informed by sev-  
eral persons that the largest hail  
stones measured ten inches in cir-  
cumference, and others four inches  
in length. It fell with such force  
that the boards on several houses  
were split to pieces and that now  
the stench arising from the decay-  
ing vegetable matter is very offen-  
sive.

We are indebted to the kindness  
of W. J. Parsons, Esq., for a small  
carpet bag full of the hail, gathered  
up on yesterday, the eighth day  
after its fall. Some of the stones  
were as large as guinea eggs, and  
had been taken from an open field,  
the thermometer standing at 90  
during the two days past. With  
this hail, and a due proportion of  
"mountain dew," we very soon en-  
joyed the luxury of a "hail storm"  
in miniature most devoutly wish-  
ing to be spared one of full size.

*Keowee (Piken) Courier.*

**A WEDDING PARTY POISONED.**  
On Wednesday last, as we learn  
from the Petersburg Express, a  
wedding party, consisting of about  
one hundred persons, were poison-  
ed at the residence of Mr. Kane, in  
Scott county. Mr. H. C. Kane, an  
eminent lawyer of that county,  
was married on Tuesday night, to  
Miss Sarah, daughter of Col. An-  
derson, and on the night after a  
party was given at his house. At  
a late hour in the evening about  
20 of the guests were taken ill  
about the same time, and that fact  
induced the belief that they had  
all been poisoned, a dreadful scene  
of consternation ensued, dancing  
was stopped and physicians sent  
for, but before they arrived the  
sickness had become general, and  
the patients were enduring the  
most horrid agony from arsenic.  
The servants of the house were all  
taken ill at the same time, and  
there was no one on the ground to  
render aid until the arrival of  
neighbors who were sent for.

The correspondent of the Express said  
that the cases of about 30 of the  
party were hopeless, and they  
were not expected to live, and ac-  
cordingly they were the young and  
beautiful bride. Upon an anal-  
ysis of the custard it was found  
to be strongly impregnated with  
arsenic. The greatest excitement  
prevailed in the county in relation  
to it.

The Abingdon Democrat, allu-  
ding to the complimentary party  
given the night after the wedding,  
says:  
On this latter occasion, a diabol-  
ical attempt to poison the whole  
party was made, by the infusion  
of a deadly drug into some custard,  
which was partaken of by the en-  
tire company, about 40 persons.  
A Mr. Bishop has since died of the  
effects of the poison, and, we learn

that seven or eight more were not  
expected to survive—among them  
three of the sons of Mrs. Neal, re-  
siding at Stuck Creek, near Clinch  
river. A negro has been arrested,  
(whether man or woman we could  
not ascertain,) and we learn that  
there is strong reason to believe  
that he or she was instigated to the  
act by a white woman.

**EFFICIENCY OF THE PARIS  
POLICE.**  
FROM "BELL SMITH'S" BOOK OF PARIS.

We had been in Paris but a few  
months when the discovery was made  
that our domestic had very improper-  
ly upon the sacred rights of prop-  
erty, and appropriated various little  
articles to herself. We, of course, dis-  
missed the offender—and about 3 weeks  
after Lucy announced the fact that a  
piece of jewelry, not worth in itself  
over a hundred dollars, but valuable  
to others as a keepsake, was among the  
missing. The poor child was in tears,  
and at her earnest request, D. went  
to the police with the grievance. To com-  
plain of our late domestic was absurd,  
as the article had been missed so long  
after her departure. We were satisfi-  
ed she had taken the pin with her, but  
had no evidence. The official listened  
patiently, asked numerous questions,  
made a few notes, and then, in answer  
to some enquiries of D. shook his head  
and said nothing. D. again called on  
him, instigated by friends, who assured  
us the police would not let it rest, but  
received no encouragement, and we let  
the matter drop. Some time after, so  
long indeed that we had forgotten the  
domestic, police, and all, Lucy sudden-  
ly rushed into the dining room with  
the missing jewelry. She had found it care-  
fully wrapped in paper lying upon the  
table in her room. Between the time  
of the loss and recovery we had remov-  
ed to a distant part of Paris from our  
first residence and again changed our  
domestic. D. immediately called upon  
the police officer, who smiled when he  
saw him enter, but gave no explanation  
of the mysterious return of the missing  
trifle.

Another instance was related to me  
late. An American lady hired a  
coach she met in the street, and kept it  
four hours. After returning to her ho-  
tel she found that she had lost a valu-  
able watch and chain, and said that  
she must have dropped it in the coach,  
she gave information to the police, but  
could not remember the number of the  
carriage, and as she had engaged it in  
the street, had consequently no clue to  
the stand or stable. She could not re-  
member any peculiarity about the  
horse, carriage or driver. The officer  
had only the part of the street where  
the coach was first engaged, and the  
fact that the driver on being dismissed,  
had turned round and driven in an op-  
posite direction from the one he came.  
This was exceedingly slight material to  
go on, yet in five hours her watch and  
chain were returned unharmed.

Mrs. R., while walking on the Boni-  
fards, dropped her pocket book. She  
missed the article in five minutes of its  
loss, and going immediately to the near-  
est police station stated her troubles. At  
the conclusion of her short description,  
the officer quickly opened a drawer and han-  
died her the missing portmanteau. It  
had but five moments before been brot-  
in by a street cleaner, contents untouch-  
ed. Residents and visitors of Paris will  
give you any quantity of instances such  
as these; but it is as a political machine  
that the system appears the most start-  
ling.

He who has many friends has none.  
Be the same to your friends, both in  
adversity and prosperity.  
We should behave to our friends just  
as we would have them do to us.  
Our principles are the springs of our  
actions, the springs of our happiness  
and misery. Too much care, therefore,  
cannot be employed in forming prin-  
ciples.

It is only by a strict adherence to all  
that is upright that enjoyment can be  
found.  
Your word is your servant, so long as  
you retain it; but it becomes your mas-  
ter when you suffer it to escape.  
Our very manner is a thing of impor-  
tance. A kind no is often more agree-  
able than a rough yes.  
Never let your tongue go before your  
thoughts.

Believe nothing against another but  
upon authority; nor report what may  
hurt another, unless it may be a greater  
hurt to another to conceal it.  
Life's enchanted cup but sparkles  
near the brim!  
I will chide no heathen in the world,  
but myself, against whom I know most  
faults—Shakespeare.  
In life we shall find many men that  
are great and some men that are good,  
but very few men that are both great  
and good.

Folly is never cured; it is the bad  
stamina of the mind, which like those  
of the body, are never rectified; once a  
coxcomb, and always a coxcomb.  
Gravity is the very essence of impos-  
sibility, it does not only mistake other  
things, but is apt perpetually almost to  
mistake itself.

True joy is a serene and sober emo-  
tion; and they are miserably out, that  
take laughing for rejoicing the seat of  
it is within, and there is no cheerfulness  
like the resolution of a brave mind.  
Gratitude is the fairest blossom which

springs from the soul; and the heart of  
man knoweth none more frequent.—  
While its opponent, ingratitude, is a  
deadly weed; not only poisonous in it-  
self, but impregnating the very atmos-  
phere in which it grows with fatal va-  
por.

To SPORTSMEN.—Wash your gun  
barrels in spirits of turpentine by dip-  
ping a sponge fastened on your gun rod  
into the liquid, swabbing them out three  
or four times, when they will be cleared  
from all impurities, and can be used al-  
most incessantly as the turpentine will  
evaporate and leave the barrels dry;  
even if they are a little moist it will not  
prevent their going off, like water. Af-  
ter being washed thus, there is no dan-  
ger of rust as when water is used. I am  
an old experienced gunner, and have  
practiced this for years; and found it  
useful. Spirits of turpentine can be pro-  
cured at all country stores, and a small  
quantity sufficeth.—[Seen—American.

**FACTS ABOUT TELEGRAPHS.**—The  
most wonderful discovery has been re-  
cently announced by M. Bonelli, of  
Turin, Sardinia. He claims to possess a  
secret by which telegraphic communica-  
tions may be transmitted without the  
intervention of wires, enabling railway  
trains when in motion to convey signals  
to other trains at any distance, moving  
with any degree of velocity. Also sta-  
tions on the railway may transmit sig-  
nals, and receive them from trains in  
motion.

It has been ascertained that electricity  
moves through copper wire with a ve-  
locity equal to that of light, which trav-  
els two hundred thousand miles in a  
second. An apparatus has been con-  
structed of such exquisite nicety, that it  
accurately measures the time occupied  
by the electric flash in passing through  
the space of fifty feet. The rapidity of  
the current through suspended iron  
wires is retarded. Atmospheric changes  
powerfully affects the current conveyed  
by wires which are not galvanized. The  
electric influence of the Aurora Bore-  
alis sensibly neutralizes it. Through the  
months of July and August, the wires  
which traverse the prairies, in Missouri,  
are totally deprived of their conducting  
power during the hottest portion of the  
day, between two o'clock and six.

A telegraph which writes messages  
upon chemical paper, invented by Bain,  
a Scotchman, is used upon 1,200 miles.  
It produces an indecipherable cipher,  
which is of immense importance where the  
mistake of a single letter is often prolific  
of serious results. A suit now pending  
against the Washington and New Or-  
leans Company, the damages laid at  
\$17,000, sustained by Hubson & Son,  
of Richmond, in consequence of care-  
lessness of telegraph operators. The nee-  
dle and the dial which are used in Eng-  
land require duplicate copies to be made  
of the dispatch. The needle figures the  
letters in the air, the face of the dial  
telegraph is encircled by the letters of the  
alphabet, and the pointer, as that of a  
clock, indicates the one required. Here  
the American telegraph possesses a  
decided superiority. The message retain-  
ed in the office is printed by the instru-  
ment itself, thus dispensing with the  
services of a clerk. When the public  
imperatively demand inviolable secre-  
cy, these instruments will supersede all  
others. Though clerks are sworn to  
secrecy, yet four or five persons are  
privy to messages sent in the ordinary  
way. The exacting spirit of the age  
will, ere long, rebel against this degree  
of publicity. Experiments made in the  
institute of France demonstrate that  
200,000 words may be transmitted by  
Bain's telegraph in an hour. Persons  
by using a cipher mutually understood  
may secure entire privacy.

House's American telegraph prints  
letters in Roman character at the aver-  
age rate of from thirty to thirty-five  
words a minute, at the distance of five  
hundred miles. It is in use upon 1,358  
miles. Judge Woodbury stated, in the  
great patent case, that the mechanism  
of this instrument is so extremely inge-  
nious and intricate, that scientific men  
and mechanics can only comprehend  
all its movements by the close study of  
weeks.

**WASHINGTON, June 5.**—The election  
yesterday resulted in the election of the  
American ticket generally, by average  
majority of 542. Americans lose 6  
congressmen and gain 4 aldermen, ma-  
jority 15, joint ballot.

**CINCINNATI, June 5.**—Five wards give  
609 majority against liquor law.  
Caton is elected Supreme Judge by a  
large majority.

**BALTIMORE, June 5.**—A marriage  
party in Washington county, Md., have  
been poisoned by eating custard, in  
which arsenic was placed. Some twenty-  
five not expected to die; the bride  
among the number. A mystery who  
committed the act—servants all sick from  
eating the custard.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 5.**—The K. K.  
Convention assembled in this city to-  
day. The delegates number 201—represent-  
ing every State and Territory.

**WASHINGTON, June 4.**—The Secre-  
tary of State advertises that the Depart-  
ment is now ready to pay awards under  
the Convention with Great Britain of the  
8th Feb. 1853, to persons in whose  
favor the awards were made or their le-  
gal representatives, after deducting ex-  
penses of commission.

The total of prizes for bounty land  
received, is 187,800. Total number ac-  
knowledged 754,091. Land worth yes-  
terday \$1 05 to \$1 10.



edit

# THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1855.

FOR GOVERNOR.

J. A. WINSTON.

FOR CONGRESS.

S. W. HARRIS.

OF COOSA.

W. B. MARTIN.

OF BENTON.

We are authorized to announce REUBEN A. MARTIN, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Cherokee County.

## RANDOLPH COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. BURTON, Esq., of Arabachoe, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce JAMES LEA, Esq., as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN M. TRAGUE, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce COL. D. M. WALKER, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce JOHN H. CALDWELL, as a candidate for Judge of Probate of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CAPT. J. B. CLARK, as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALES B. MORAN, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads & Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce WM. L. WINTLOCK, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce JOHN LANDERS, Esq., as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce D. B. DAVIS, as a candidate for Tax Assessor of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce B. F. TEAGUE, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We announce to-day the name of WM. H. BURTON, Esq., as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County.

Of the politics of Mr. Burton we do not know enough to speak with any degree of certainty; but otherwise, from an acquaintance of several years, we know him to be well educated, intelligent and energetic, correct and honorable in the transaction of private business; and the very sort of man, we would suppose, whose pride and pleasure it would be to make an honest, faithful, and efficient representative.

The Hon. S. W. Harris, will address the people of Warren, Randolph County, on Tuesday the 26th, inst.

NEW PAPER.—Mr. John H. Martin has issued a prospectus for a new paper to be published in Wetumpka, Ala. to be entitled the "Wetumpka Spectator." The prospectus makes very fair promise of a neat, useful and interesting paper; and from the following notice, copied from the Montgomery Mail, it appears Mr. M. has had considerable experience as an editor and publisher. We sincerely wish him success in the publication, and hope he may receive a considerable accession to his subscription list from this section of country.

"THE WETUMPKA SPECTATOR.—Mr. John H. Martin will issue, about the first of July, a paper bearing this title, at the city of Wetumpka. It will be furnished at \$2 in advance.

Mr. Martin is most favorably known as a publisher and editor.—We regard him as one of the very best political writers in the State; and as a man and citizen he stands deservedly high. Sound and firm on the Slavery question, well-informed generally, outspoken and reliable, possessing extensive experience in all the departments of a newspaper, we do not know the man, in all respects, so competent as he to build up a paper on a sure, permanent basis. We trust he may exceed his most sanguine expectations as to patronage. His patrons will most certainly get the worth of their money.

The Spectator will be independent in politics, standing on the Georgia platform as far as slavery is concerned; while on the subject of internal improvements, it will recommend and advocate judicious State aid. Those who like such doctrines, and all who wish to get a well printed paper, filled with the best selected and original matter, and conducted by a man who will never do anything to lower the character of the press, will do well to subscribe for the Spectator."

The latest foreign news, which we publish to-day, will be found exceedingly important and interesting. As the hope of peace recedes, the fighting seems to go on with more earnestness.—There have been several sanguinary conflicts in which the allies were successful, and about eight thousand killed, Cotton was still advancing at the time of the latest dates, and at New York on the 14th inst. was worth 12½ cents. It is a singular fact, that whilst constant and loud complaints have been made throughout the cotton growing region, of the long

continued low stage of water, which prevented the planters from getting the last crop to market, it has steadily advanced in price, until it is now double what it was at the commencement of the season. Thus, what appeared to them to be a great calamity, will no doubt turn out to be a benefit, and ought to teach us to be contented with, and resigned to the dispensations of Providence, whatever they may be.

The scarcity and high price of provisions last Spring, caused a larger crop of grain and smaller crop of cotton to be planted than usual, and the cotton planted is not very promising. This will no doubt keep up the price for the growing crop. With a good price for cotton and a plentiful grain crop, the prospect ahead is truly cheering.

In our notice of a sudden death in our paper of the 5th inst., it appears from reliable information since received that the number of deaths which had occurred in the neighborhood, was greatly overrated. Instead of 8 or 10 it is said there had been but four, one of these a child, from croup, and another from poisonous herbs, as supposed, in place of angelica. No fatal sickness whatever has prevailed, and the neighborhood of Mallory's Mills is as healthy as any part of the county.

We publish another communication to-day, in answer to a former one, on the subject of know nothingism; but we must be permitted to say, that we hope with this number the controversy will cease. We can see no good that can result to the authors or our readers, from a controversy, in which one professes to know nothing, and the other that he cannot or will not tell what he does know.

The office of the "Marsh Eagle" at Guntersville, Ala. is offered for sale, in consequence of the continued ill health of the Proprietor, Mr. Peebles. The paper is doing a good business now, and will increase in importance and value for years. We consider it one of the best opportunities for investment in the business which we have noticed for years.

## Public Speaking.

The Candidates for Benton County will address the people at the times and places following:

Sugar Hill	Monday	July 9th
Blue Grove	Tuesday	" 10th
Pounds	Wednesday	" 11th
Dacous	Thursday	" 12th
Muscadine	Friday	" 13th
Phillips	Saturday	" 14th
Borden's	Sunday	" 15th
Ladiga	Monday	" 16th
Robbitt Town	Tuesday	" 17th
White Plains	Wednesday	" 18th
Tengue's Roads	Thursday	" 19th
Colvin's	Friday	" 20th
Brown's	Saturday	" 21st
Wills	Sunday	" 22nd
Mattox's	Monday	" 23rd
Oxford	Tuesday	" 24th
Morrisville	Wednesday	" 25th
Alexandria	Thursday	" 26th
Taylor's old place	Friday	" 27th
Jacksonville	Saturday	" 28th

MR. GRANT. In your paper of the 12th inst. I see a call on me to permit my name to go before the people of this county as a candidate for Commissioner of Roads and Revenues. However desirable it would be for me to serve my friends in any capacity, with my humble ability, permit me to say to many friends, through your valuable paper, that I must be permitted to decline the proposed honor.

W. SCOTT.

## Shortridge Nominated.—The veil of Secrecy Removed.—Platform Adopted.

The State Council of the American party, yesterday afternoon, nominated Hon. GEORGE D. SHORTIDGE, of Shelby, as their candidate for Governor of Alabama.

We understand, from the highest authority, that it also adopted a resolution removing the veil of secrecy so far as membership and principles are concerned.

The following is the correct Platform. The copy furnished the Journal, last night, and which appeared this morning, contained several errors made in the hurry of copying at a late hour:

## PLATFORM.

Of the American Party of the State of Alabama, adopted at the State Council in Montgomery June 12, 1855.

1. Native Americans for office.
2. Amendment of the Naturalization Laws.
3. Opposition to the immigration of paupers and criminals.
4. Opposition to the exercise of political suffrage by foreigners within any Territory prior to their naturalization.
5. Protection to all persons "in the inestimable privilege of worshipping God in the manner most agreeable to their own consciences;" opposition to the election of office of every man who recognizes the right of any religious denomination to political power, or the authority of any "higher law" than the Constitution of the United States.
6. Non-interference with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the PROTECTION of our constitutional rights.
7. The perpetuity of the Union of these State upon the principles of the Constitution, and a perfect reservation to them of all the powers which they have not delegated to the Federal Government.
8. The purity of the ballot-box and the enforcement of law and order.

## ATTENTION SOAP-TAILS.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir,

It is not my design to be troublesome to you, neither annoying to your respective readers; but it is my wish to make a few simple (but earnest) remarks respecting an article which appeared in the Republican on the 5th inst., asking various questions and defining and denouncing the same, and in short, giving the Know-Nothings particular Jesse, and paying them down. Well, I don't reckon the man who wrote that meant any harm, if he did, just wink snakes, and face me, stranger, for I am for ninety days or during the war—I tell you, young man, you had just as well lay low, and keep dark, and not suffer the present state of affairs to expose you so, and lead you so far astray from the path of rectitude and mercy.

But as you say this is an independent and free Republic, and are not each and every individual justly entitled to equal rights and privileges? Then if so, just hold a minute or so, and I'll be through this piece. In the commencement of your argument, you ask by what class of persons, or by whom was the ball first put in motion, intimating that the most degraded and most dissipated people on earth, were those who first rolled the ball; and then again, you go on to state that some of the foremost men of the South have joined this order from pure motives. Yes, you say men of integrity have been misguided and misled into this secret order, and, having become dissatisfied with it, have withdrawn. Now some of the strong arguments say that the know nothings are required to take the most solemn and sacred oaths—they say that this oath is so binding, that those who take it are compelled to tell a lie when they are interrogated on the subject.—Now, sir, if this be the case, what kind of persons, (I would ask) are those who (from sinister motives) take the most solemn obligation to maintain perfect secrecy, and then turn to the world and divulge all they ever knew, and perhaps a little more? I would ask if these are the men whom you call the best men of the South, and in whom you place such implicit confidence? If these are your most reliable men, then I would say truly this Government is in great danger, for if such men, as those who care no more for their oath than that, are allowed to have the reins of government in their hands, it is very evident that this mighty republic is in eminent danger.—If men who are sworn to abide by their own oaths—obey the constitution of the United States, and then prove by their acts, words also, that they can do just as they please, entirely regardless of their oaths, then such men are not the ones who I would prefer to execute the laws of government over me. I think it very expedient that they should be kept from usurping the power and privileges of our "Glorious Union."

Well, he goes on to state that this secret order hold their midnight meeting; so far as that is concerned I don't know whether or not he confined himself strictly to the truth, when he said "midnight," but for fear of an accident, I shall not give him the positive lie on that; but as for the reason of their meeting at night, I neither know nor care; but perhaps it best suits their own convenience, as night is a time when laboring men have generally dispensed with their labors, and it may best suit the "Coccy's Osis." I am well apprized of one fact, and that is that the best suits those great Political men of the South, (who confine their delicate bodies to the shade during the day,) to lurk around (where know nothings meet) like some hungry wolf around some honest man's sheep pen, or an old swamp fox, prying into matters to see how the goose quills stand. I did hope that those men who profess to be the leaders of the South, were men who would be ashamed to be caught have-dropping away off around some isolated wigwag, at the hour of midnight; but let us look over this "accident" which happen to the best of families—some times. There are thousands of men in the country both whigs and democrats, who honestly believe that both the old parties have become corrupt, and unworthy of preservation, and that the only distinctive difference between them now, is who shall be in office and who out, and the contests are not for principles, but have become mere scramble for place and power.—That to seek for office is to become an open mouth, branding demagogue of the first water, no one else is commanded and parties seek no other gratification in their candidates than availability, hence the country through the operation of party tactics is in the hands and under the control and administration of demagogues. This state of things are measurably true in relation both to federal and State governments, and the people, that is, the masses, irrespective of old party lines believing it to be so, feel the necessity of forming an organization, with more noble objects in view than the gratification of office seekers—an organization which will wrest the country from the domination of Demagogues—put down party leaders—purify the ballot box, and restore our government to its pristine purity. This is the work in which the American party is engaged, and it has brought on a conflict, not merely with foreigners, but with native born demagogues who control foreign voters as mere tools to elevate themselves to office. It is a sad mistake to suppose the know nothings are aiming at foreigners alone. They are striking over them at the Demagogues who rule them, their design is not to subvert—but to preserve our government—as originally formed, not to destroy but to save the constitution—not to dissolve but to perpetuate the Union which was formed by Washington, Madison and their companions.

A. P. JUVENILE.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE. The whig papers are fond of quoting from the New York Tribune. Will any of them copy the following, on the Virginia elections: "The slaveocracy in Virginia have tasted the fruits of the administration of Pierce in the cultivation of which Douglass, Toucey, and others of equally infamous distinction in the North had so large a hand, and they like them, well. On the Kansas Nebraska bill, the Administration sold itself body and brains to Slavery, and for that act it has been distinctly and emphatically repudiated throughout the North. There is, therefore, an eminent fitness in its being sustained in Virginia, and in every Southern State. For it is Southern all over. It is pro-slavery all over. It is committed wholly and irretrievably to Southern interests. And done more for slavery than all the Administrations of this Government, since its foundation. Even John Tyler's which acquired Texas, or James K. Polk's, which brought us so large a slice of Mexico, never suggested the faintest idea of giving up all our territories to slavery, an act which the present dynasty has absolutely accomplished, so far as it was possible. It is thus no wonder that Virginia sticks to the Administration."

MAMMOTH STRAWBERRIES.—The cabbage of California are famous for their size, they have had their day in items. The Sacramento Union is now giving California strawberries a turn. It chronicles a basket of big ones that was held before the editor on Wednesday. It says: "The largest specimen of the many presented is of the shape of fig leaf, and measures exactly six and a half inches in circumference latitudinally, and five and a half inches longitudinally. This is by far the most enormous strawberry we have ever seen or even heard of, and we challenge the world to produce its equal. Only think of a single strawberry measuring over half a foot in circumference! Other specimens in the basket, of pine-apple shape, measures from three to five inches in circumference, and ten of the largest weigh one quarter of a pound." These huge samples of our most luscious fruit were raised in the famous garden of A. P. Smith, on the American river, three miles above Sacramento.

## Singular Phenomenon.

From the Hamilton Organ. MR. EDITOR.—Permit us to relate to you and your numerous readers a very strange phenomenon which took place in our immediate vicinity, on Saturday, the 12th of May. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a small whirlwind arose in the plantation of Esq. Davidson, increasing in size as it moved slowly along, gathering up considerable trash and combustible matter; about this time a very dark smok was discovered, and directly a popping noise was heard of combustible matter upon looking, there was discovered a visible fire or blaze, about ten or fifteen feet in length. The ground over which the whirlwind passed looked as if it had been brushed over with a large brush, as in pulverizing wheat land. The leaves of vegetation were scorched so bad that in taking hold of them they would crumble to dust. Several of the negroes were so badly frightened and excited that they threw down their tools and made for home, about a mile off. There is no mistake in regard to the above statement; our oldest citizens are somewhat confounded at the strange phenomenon. T. C. & H. S. R.

## Shocking Brutality.

A lieutenant of the Philadelphia police, on Thursday night last, was informed of a shameful piece of cruelty to a child, and, repairing to the spot indicated, found a little girl, (only a poor white child) whose father and mother were in the Alms house, and who was bound to her employer, died around the neck with a rope which was stretched tightly to the ceiling of sufficient length to prevent her setting down or moving. The rope had been placed around her neck in order to keep her awake to attend a cradle, and was fixed so that if she had fallen asleep she would have been strangled. She was taken by the police-man to a station house.

## Mormonism.

The counties of Lyon and Madison, says the Austin (Texas) State Times, are still the scene of Mormon excitement, and we are sorry to say that the efforts of the Mormon preachers are not without success. We learn that several men and women have joined the new church, and that they are fully impressed with the belief that the "strong in faith" can cure diseases, heal the wounded, give sight to the blind, and that they can speak in unknown tongues.

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## Horrible Affair in Texas.

Four Mexicans entered the house of an American residing at Las Cruces, near El Paso, overpowered him and his wife, and bound them hand and feet. The Party then accomplished their diabolical deeds of violence upon the person of the husband and wife bound in their house, and without the means of extricating themselves. On the following morning some one visiting the house discovered their condition and released them. The husband collected a party and pursued the Mexicans. They were soon overhauled, brought back and confined in jail. They contrived to make their escape, however, on the first night of their incarceration. They were again pursued, overtaken and hung, Judge Lynch presiding.—Texas paper.

## Dreadful Catastrophe in Spain.

A letter from Barcelona states that in the course of a violent tempest, which burst on the 24th ult., over the valley of Arrau in Catalonia, near the French frontier, some enormous masses of snow fell from the Pyrenees, and completely buried three large villages, named Una; Vaquerque, and Liabey, each containing from 500 to 700 inhabitants. The authorities of the district immediately caused laborers to be employed to remove the snow, and though the operation was far from complete when the letter left, not fewer than 47 dead bodies had been discovered.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE PER STEAM SHIP AFRICA.

HALIFAX, June 5.—The royal mail steam ship Africa, Captain Harrison, from Liverpool, on Saturday afternoon, the 26th ultimo, arrived here at 4.20 P. M., to-day.

She was off this port nearly all day yesterday, but was unable to enter owing to the thick weather. The Africa reports speaking, May 26th, in the English Channel, the U. S. steamer Atlantic, for New-York.

The news is of an interesting character, and commercially, it is highly important.

## Re opening of Negotiations.

On the 16th of May, Count Buol, on behalf of Austria, had an interview with Lord Westmoreland and Count Bogenney, and suggested that the members of the Conference should meet again. The French and English Ministers could not give a reply, but it is understood that if they assent to a meeting Count Buol will therat again attempt to arrange the third point.

Berlin papers report that the Austrian mediatory proposals, that Russia and Turkey settle between themselves the number of ships they will keep in the Black sea—England and France to keep each two ships therein, and Turkey undertaking not to enter into any treaty with Russia unless submitted to France and England.

According to Vienna papers the Conference will be re-opened, and a meeting would be held Saturday the 26th, without the Russian plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday, the 28th, at which they would be present. Lord Palmerston's explanations in parliament would indicate that these meetings, are preliminary only.

The Austrian envoy, M. Reekberg, leaves immediately for Frankfurt, to urge the immediate mobilization of the German Federal forces. It is also further reported that Austria has sent secret circulars to all the German Courts, insisting that each State shall specify distinctly the line of conduct it means to follow.

## THE NEW PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

General Pellissier's appointment is immensely popular, and operations on a great scale are confidently hoped for. It is surmised that Pellissier will make a bold attempt to cut off Liprandi's army. It is said that Omar Pacha has offered to take and hold Simpheropol with his Turks if the French will support his advances.

The secret expedition which was recalled from Kertsch, is reported to have again sailed, destination unknown.

The recent arrival of the French division, under General Aurell, Hecillon and Augely, makes the allied force in the Crimea about 200,000, viz: 120,000 French, 30,000 British, 40,000 Turks, 11,000 Sardinians.

All the troops from the camp of Meslin, have been shipped to the Crimea.

## THE SIEGE.

The correspondence from the English camp, of May 8th, says the army is well supplied with luxuries as well as necessities, but some fever and cholera still prevailed. Many improvements have been made at Balaklava harbor. Hired labor is abundant.

May 10.—A severe combat took place during the night along the right attack, and the musket and bayonet were used for an hour and a half, the Russians retired under the cover of their batteries. The city and allied batteries then kept up a hot fire for two hours longer. The loss is considerable on both sides, but the number is not yet reported.

May 11.—A rather Russian attack was made to night. The night was very dark, and the fight lasted half an hour.

May 12.—During a severe rain and the darkness of the night the Russians made another sortie against the left attack, charging clear up to the British trenches, and some of them leaping over the British trenches they were bayoneted. They fought most desperately. The rain having damaged their ammunition they attacked with rockets. The British lost a captain and over a hundred men killed and wounded.

May 19th.—Gertschakoff telegraphs: the enemy's fire is weak. Our losses are moderate. Both sides are repairing and erecting batteries. The battles before the camp, near the quarantine bastion, on the night of the 23d, and again on the 28d, when they carried it by assault. The battle was begun by the Russians.

The French fleet left Kiel on the 22d to join the English squadron. The English cruisers had brought several prizes to Elsinore. The bulk of the English fleet was at Nargen.

Official information had reached the British Consul at Elsinore, that the Russian Government had ordered all ships of war at Cronstadt to be sunk, except eight liners.

Advices from St. Petersburg to the 19th state that all the fortified harbors in the Bay of Finland are placed in a state of siege.

General Vivan has selected a site for a camp for the Turkish force offered by Christians, near Kandilli.

The Austrian squadron about to leave Trieste and will rendezvous at Salamis.

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The mortality in the Austrian army in Galicia continues great. 15,000 have died, and 23,000 are in the hospital.

Lord Palmerston stated in the Commons that Gen. Coromim's proclamation of martial law in the Principalities only referred to persons inducing Austrian soldiers to desert.

Monarch Bey has been appointed chief of the Turkish Finance Department. His character is honest.

An imperial "ukase," of March 27th, authorizes the Polish Treasury to effect a loan for the current expenses of the army in Poland.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A Great debate took place in Parliament on the evening of the 24th. D'Israeli brought forward a motion of want of confidence, stating that Parliament cannot adjourn for a recess, without expressing its dissatisfaction with the ambiguous language and uncertain conduct of the government in reference to the question of peace or war, and that under these circumstances, the House feels it a duty to declare that it will continue to give every support to the Queen, in the prosecution of the war, until, in conjunction with her allies, she shall obtain a safe and honorable peace.

Sir Francis Baring, on behalf of the Government, offered an amendment, that the House having seen with regret the failure of the Vienna Conference, it will continue to give every support to continue the war until an honorable peace be obtained.

Sir Wm. Heathcote moved to alter the amendment by inserting the words, "and still cherish a desire that the communications in progress may arrive at that successful issue."

Mr. Gladstone approved of the amendment of Mr. Heathcote. D'Israeli and his supporters lashed the Government, especially Lord Palmerston and Russell.

Lord J. Russell replied, defending his conduct at Vienna, when the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Friday evening, when the House divided, the vote being 219 in favor of D'Israeli's motion, and 319 against it—a majority of 100 for the Government.

Earl Grey made a similar motion in the House of Lords, but withdrew it.

The bill for abolishing newspaper stamps was read for the second time in the House of Lords.

The Bishop of Oxford has moved for the papers concerning the Canadian Bishops and Church.

Both Houses have adjourned until June 4th.

On the 24th, Lord Palmerston held a private meeting of the members of Parliament at his house. Over 200 were present. Lord Palmerston asserted the unanimity of his Government, and declared his intention of prosecuting the war.

Other members also spoke, and on the whole proceedings were harmonious.

It is expected by the 20th of June that every available man in Great Britain belonging to the infantry regiments will have embarked for the war.

Some changes have been made in the War Department, by placing the ordinance officers in the hands of the Minister of war.

A deputation had recently seen Lord Palmerston, and expect to obtain an unconditional pardon for Smith O'Brien.

The ship G. L. Lamson, Captain Cobb, of New York, was burned at sea May 4th. The master, crew and twelve passengers were rescued by the barque Cortagos, of Amsterdam, and landed at Plymouth.

The ship Empress Eugenie was abandoned at sea in a sinking condition. The Sarah Sands had been taken as a troop ship. The yacht America is again advertised for sale at Gosport.

Wednesday, the 23d ult., was the great Derby race day at Epsom. The horse Wild Darell won.

New Zealand, on the 12th February, a severe earthquake occurred at New Zealand on the 12th February.

FRANCE. The appointment of Gen. Pelissier to command is well received in France. The Paris papers were all badly hoaxed, by copying a sham war dispatch from the London Standard. Queen Victoria visits, Paris on the 16th August.

## SPAIN.

A conspiracy on a small scale has been discovered at Saragossa. An officer and sixty men of the garrison had deserted. Navarroz Basque Provinces are tranquil.

## ITALY.

The King of Sardinia's son died on the 10th. It is reported that the King will go to the war in the East. The Convents' Suppression bill is vetoed by the senate.

## RUSSIA.

Russia has just annexed four districts of country belonging to Mogul tribes, on the frontier of China.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

PARIS, Saturday, noon.—London May 26, 12.30 P. M.—The Monitor of to-day contains a dispatch from General Pelissier, dated May 25th stating as follows: The French on the 25







**5TH GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF**  
**The Art Union Society.**  
**500,000 GIFTS**  
**THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS**  
**Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.**

The members of the Art Union Society, on the occasion of the 5th distribution of the year, have the honor to announce that the following works of art have been accumulated by the Society during the past year, and are now on hand, and are offered for sale at the rate of one dollar for each certificate.

**WORKS OF ART**  
accumulated by the Society during the past year, and are now on hand, and are offered for sale at the rate of one dollar for each certificate.

**ONE DOLLAR**  
accompanying which each purchaser will receive five of the works of art, and a beautiful and simple engraving, entitled

**WASHINGTON ON DOVERHESTER HEIGHTS.**  
Representing an Eventful Period in the History of Our Country.

The following list of the works of art, and the amount of the certificates, is published for the information of the public.

**GIFTS FOR 1855:**  
The splendid House and Lot on the Art Union Society, situated in Broadway, \$50,000.

The superb Drawing Room, with a view of the two American Suits, \$15,000.

The beautiful summer residence, Gothic cottage and grounds at Hawk's Nest on the Hudson River, \$20,000.

Small Dwelling, with a view of the city, \$10,000.

10 magnificent curls, hair styles, \$10,000.

4 elegant diamonds, each consisting of 7 pieces each, all antique patterns, in a beautiful pearl jewelry box, \$10,000.

10 sets of Pearl Jewelry, consisting of 7 pieces each, all different styles, and of French and Italian work, \$5,000.

10 Gold Watches, all different, very beautiful and curious works of art, one fine time of a half time, \$700.

10 Watches for Gentlemen, all very heavy, made in London and Geneva, \$1,300.

10 Bouquet, Table and Dressing Cases for Ladies, some finished in pearl patterns, Louis XIV., \$2,500.

1 large clock, a very beautiful work of art, made in London, with a fine clock, \$1,000.

**GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY.**  
**JACOB'S CORDIAL**  
FOR ALL  
BOWEL DISEASES  
(CHOLERA MORBUS, BILIOUS COLIC, CHOLERA INFANTUM)

ALSO, ADMIRABLY ADAPTED TO MANY DISEASES OF FEMALES, MORE ESPECIALLY PAINFUL MENSTRUATION.

The Virtues of Jacob's Cordial are too well known to require Encomiums.

A few short Extracts from Letters, Testimonials, &c.

**CRAWFORD'S Cottage Bedsteads.**  
The subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

**Improved Cottage Bedsteads.**  
These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

**CRUNCH PROOF.**  
All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine

**To Bounty Land Claimants.**  
THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855. Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

**Money Wanted!!**  
All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.

**New Livery Stable.**  
The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Hack, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and daring, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

**PRICES.**  
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00  
Hack and two horses " 5.00  
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1.00

Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages, for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

**MARTIN W. WHEELER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**WILL** attend to all business connected to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.

**Administrator's SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.**  
BY virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell, on the premises, at the late residence of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased, on

**MONDAY THE 2ND DAY OF JULY NEXT,** to the highest bidder, or bidders, of Twelve months, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of one Lot of Saddle's Trimmings & Materials; also 2 new Saddles, and one yoke of Oxen, and other articles too tedious to mention. All sums unpaid \$5 cash, and all sums over five dollars, note and approved security will be required of purchasers.

**JOHN W. JONES,**  
Administrator.  
May 29th, 1855.—31ds.

**COLLEGIATE**  
**Cherokee Institute.**  
The second term of the above Institution will commence on the 1st Monday in September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 2000 pupils will be ready; and also ample rooms for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this city, to offer and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name—has undertaken to found hereupon his own premises and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This most desired and most amiable assurance of the determination to make the Institute eminently worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved distinction in his profession, and a noble field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called foreign Colleges of the day.

**S. FOUCHÉ, Principal and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.**

**Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL, Instructor in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.**

**Mr. F. DELANOR, Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.**

**Mr. B. F. BARCLAY, Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.**

**NEW STAGE LINE**  
FROM  
**Guntersville to Jacksonville.**  
A Tri-weekly line of four horse coaches, will be established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga., via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, above Montevallo. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad) and Bridgeport (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad) it being only sixty miles, or six hours' run on fine Mail Steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Watering place (Guntersville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McDaniel's road runs miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodation drivers, it runs over a fine natural road, Talladega and Selma, and a splendid "plank" road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travelers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours' quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangements. For such that passengers can leave eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, making about the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days at 10 1/2 p. m.

**Wm. T. BROOKS, Proprietor,**  
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—1y.

**BENJ. A. BROOKS,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

**WILL** attend promptly to all business connected to him in the counties of Benton and the adjacent counties. Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.

**WASHINGTON HALL,**  
ALBANY, GEORGIA.  
BEING situated almost equidistant from the Macon and Western, Western and Atlantic and Georgia Railroad Depots, this house will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travelers, while sojourning at this point. Meals will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.

**JAMES LOYD,**  
Proprietor.  
June 1, 1852.—y.

**Bounty Land.**  
THE undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable terms.

**J. A. McCAMPBELL,**  
April 2, 1855.

**Morrisville Manufacturing Co.**  
The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

**WAGGONS** of all sizes, From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy but, for one or two horses, all put in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

**All Carriage Repairing** done in the neatest style and at short notice.

**Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys** frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing **THRESHING MACHINES**, both spike & winding-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses, Beds, &c. any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

**MORRIS, HICKS & CO.**  
J. E. MORRIS, BIRAM HICKS,  
July 25, 1854.—1y.

**Morrisville Flouring Mills.**  
COME AND TRY US.  
THE subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. Isaac G. Morris, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accomplished and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.  
**Morrisville, July 18, 1854.**  
**E. G. MORRIS.**

**LAW NOTICE.**  
**SAMUEL H. LIKENS,**  
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery  
WILL practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office, corner near in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala. Feb. 6, '55.

**Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.  
WILL attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega & Randolph, Ala.

**ADDRESS.**  
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.  
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville, Ala.  
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.  
April 11, 1854.—1y.

**WONDERFUL!**  
**New York in Jacksonville!!**  
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

**Cabinet Shop,**  
ON THE  
Public Square.

A few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine CHEAP FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

**JAMES G. DAILEY.**  
N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.  
February 27, 1855.—1y.

**BOUNTY LAND!**  
THE undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services: Fourteen days service or longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres—and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.  
**Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,**  
Jacksonville, Ala.  
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.  
March 20, 1855.

**House and Furniture PAINTING.**  
THE citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

**Execute all Orders** for Painting, in the neatest, most fashionable and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All **OR PAINTING** warranted, and Oak Graining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

**W. G. VENABLE.**  
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.  
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, Ga.  
March 6, 1855.

**To Merchants and Physicians!!**  
**Atlanta Drug Store.**  
The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully informs the Merchants and Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of **PURE DRUGS**, Chemicals, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as **SOAPS, COLOGNES**, and Lubricants, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We have persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and will be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

**H. A. RAMSAY.**  
Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m.  
\*D. D. Rogers, Signet, Cherokee Advertiser, Cedar Town Republican, Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Rome Southern, West Point Beacon, Language Reporter, Newman Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

**B. T. POPE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

**THE GREAT DISCOVERY.**  
**KROLLERION!**  
FOR CURLING THE HAIR!  
KROLL many years it has been the object of deepest study by chemists and others, to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

**THE KROLLERION** is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl the hair much as may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROLLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents. Direct to **H. A. FREEMONT,**  
Warren Trumbull Co., O.  
April 24, 1855.—3m.

**DISSOLUTION.**  
The partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

**JOHN H. CRAWFORD,**  
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favors bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

**Cabinet Making Business,** in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of a main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE, the following articles: **Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c. &c.**  
**JOHN H. CRAWFORD,**  
Jan. 9, 1855.—y

**W. B. MARTIN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

**MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY** PRACTICE in partnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

OFFICE AT JACKSONVILLE, ALA. WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton county.

March 14, 1854.—1y.  
**JOHN L. THOMASON, THOMAS HAYDEN, THOMAS HAYDEN,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

**WILL** pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton, St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State. Jan. 10, '54.

**James A. McCampbell,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east from over H. A. Ramsay's Store, 25, 1852.

**Spring & Summer STOCK OF**  
**Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Corsets, &c.**  
**G. W. FERRY,**  
Masonic Hall Building, Broad Street, AUGUSTA, GA.

THANKS for past favors, by leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of

**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS** Among which may be found hats, styles, Molesters, Black and Blue Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS, Black, Beaver, and Cass' soft hats, Hats vari us colors, Cambric, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats, Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Padua and French Straw do, Double and single Palm leaf and Canada straw Hat, Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS, Rutland and Florence, and Delgrade Bloomer Silk, Gingham and cotton CLOTHES, BELLAS, Flowers, Table Linens, Bonnet Lining—assortment to fill by supplies received week from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

**Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.**  
**FOSTER & CALDWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND Solicitors in Chancery.  
WILL practice in partnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson & Cherokee.

**Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.**  
**J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff, May 15, 1855.—1y.**

**BENTON STEAM MILLS.**  
The undersigned leave to inform his friends and the public generally that they have the Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all orders for superior, smooth lumber with or without knots, at moderate prices, cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal. A special patronage of the public is solicited.  
**J. A. McCAMPBELL & CO.**  
Feb. 20, 1855.—1y.  
**Wm. E. ALEXANDER & CO.**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.  
**30,000 lbs. Prime Bacon** for sale.  
**5,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard** for sale.  
Large Brick Store, opposite Rail Road, Rome, Ga., May 20, 1854.



# Smile Jacksonville Republican

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

Vol. 19.—No. 27.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., TUESDAY JUNE 26, 1855.

Whole No. 968

PRINTED, PUBLISHED, AND CIRCULATED BY  
J. P. GRANT,  
At \$2 a year in advance, or \$3 at the  
end of the year.  
A failure to give notice of a wish to  
continue will be considered an en-  
gagement for the next.  
No paper discontinued until all ar-  
ranged are paid.  
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One dollar per square of 12 lines or  
less for the first insertion, and fifty cents  
per square for each continuance.  
Personal advertisements double the  
regular rates.  
Announcement of Candidates \$3.  
Circulars of Candidates 50 cents per  
square.

**Fare Reduced!**  
Cabin Passage from Charleston to New  
York—TWENTY DOLLARS.



**United States Mail Line.**  
NEW YORK AND CHARLESTON  
STEAM PACKETS.  
SEMI-WEEKLY.

MARION, W. Foster, Commander.  
500 Tons.  
JAMES ADGILL, S. C. Turner, Commander.  
200 Tons.  
SOUTHERNER, T. D. Ewan, Commander.  
200 Tons.

Leave Adger's Wharves every  
Wednesday and Saturday, after-  
noon, after the arrival of the  
cars from the South and West.  
Tanz Steam Ships were built ex-  
pressly for the line, and for safety, comfort,  
and speed, are unrivalled on the coast.  
Tables supplied with every luxury.  
Attentive and courteous commanders,  
will ensure Travellers of this Line every  
possible comfort and accommodation.  
For freight or passage, having  
elegant State Room accommodations,  
apply to

HENRY MISSROON,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
Cabin Passage, \$20.00.  
Steerage, \$5.00.  
November 7, 1854.

**FEVER & AGUE**  
OR  
**CHILLS AND FEVER.**  
CHAMPION'S AGUE PILLS WILL  
CURE IT.

AMONG the thousands of pre-  
parations of all kinds now scat-  
tered throughout the country, every  
one knows that of them all, not  
one in ten is worth anything—  
Knowing this to be the fact, we  
hesitate somewhat in introducing  
Champion's Pills to the Public.—  
But that which is deserving patron-  
age should receive it, and we thus  
introduce to your attention the  
merits of Champion's Ague Pills,  
which we do think worthy of pub-  
lic favor. They have now been  
before the people of the South and  
West for sixteen years, and we do  
not know of a single instance where  
they have failed to effect a standing  
cure when taken in sufficient quan-  
tity and according to the direc-  
tions.

They also stand unrivalled in  
other fevers originating in the same  
causes, and are perfectly safe being  
entirely vegetable.  
**Champion's Anti-Bilious Pills**  
as a Cathartic and general Physic,  
stand without a superior, acting by  
their different components upon the  
Stomach, Liver, Bowels and  
Blood, and are especially beneficial  
in Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia,  
Habitual Constiveness, Sick Head-  
ache and Sick Stomach, etc.; to-  
gether with all that class diseases.  
Also entirely, purely and positively  
vegetable.

**SOLD BY**  
Hendrick & Nisbet, Jacksonville.  
R. M. Dickson, Alexandria.  
D. M. Walker, Mt. Polk.  
Cunningham and Clark,  
Galoma,  
and by agents at Gaylesville  
Turkey Town Dublin, and other  
places.  
**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**  
F. M. SWYER, & Co., Proprietors,  
Belleville, Ill.  
Harland Haral & Co. and Cohen  
and Co., Charleston.  
Harland, Hiseley and company,  
Augusta.  
John Wright and company, New  
Orleans.  
J. B. Wilder and Brothers, Louis-  
ville, Ky.

April 27, 1855—6m.  
**MASONIC CELEBRATION.**  
There will be a procession and  
public installation of the Officers of  
Bethel Lodge, No. 141, at Arba-  
coccochee, on the 23d day of June  
next. Brethren from the adjoining  
lodges are invited to attend.  
By order of the Lodge.  
W. W. ANDERSON, W. M.  
Jas. MARTIN, Sec'y.

**DIRECT IMPORTATION.**  
**Hyatt, McBurney & Co.,**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers  
in  
**Foreign and Domestic**  
**Dry Goods,**  
37, HAYNE ST.,  
CHARLESTON, S. C.  
August 15, 1854.—1y.

**Daguerreotyping.**  
J. N. PRIVETT very respect-  
fully informs the citizens of Jack-  
sonville and vicinity, that he is  
now prepared to accommodate  
all who wish LIKENESSES  
taken in the latest and most im-  
proved style.  
Rooms two doors north of Messrs.  
Woodward and White's store.  
April 24, 1855.

**NEW GOODS.**  
We are receiving our supply of  
**SPRING AND SUMMER**  
**GOODS,**

and are now ready to supply all who  
will favor us with their patronage.  
Our Stock is comprehensive, embracing  
as it does all the VARIETY of  
ARTICLES demanded in this market.  
Please call.  
We are desirous of having all old ac-  
counts closed.  
WOODWARD & WHITE,  
Jacksonville, Ala., April 2, 1855—6t.

**JACKSONVILLE**  
**CHEAP STORE.**  
**STILES & ROWLAND.**  
We are now in receipt of the  
latest and most fashionable  
Styles of  
**Spring & Summer**  
**GOODS,**

Comprising every article necessary  
for Ladies' wear—Barges,  
Silks, Muslins, FANCY GOODS,  
of all kinds. A select stock of  
READY MADE CLOTHING,  
Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc. A choice  
selection of Watches and fine  
JEWELRY.  
But the best of all an abundance of  
**GROceries,**

Such as Sugar, Coffee, Molasses,  
Fish, and every thing that can be  
called for in that line; all offered  
at prices as low as can be bought  
elsewhere. You will find it your  
interest to give us a call.  
STILES & ROWLAND.  
April 17, 1855.

**EUGENE LEHARDY,**  
CIVIL AND TOPOGRAPHICAL  
ENGINEER.  
Surveyor & Architect.  
POST OFFICE, 13-2323, &c.  
STATE OF ALABAMA,  
Benton County,  
TAKEN UP & pos-  
sessed before J. P. Pettit, by  
Wm. Presley, a certain  
Estray Black Horse, about eight  
years old, about 14 hands high,  
with some white on the left hind  
femur, a scar on the leg of the  
same foot—appraised at forty dol-  
lars, this 19th day of May, 1855.  
A. WOODS, Judge of  
Probate.  
MAY 22, 1855.

**PROBATE COURT for BENTON COUNTY**  
ALABAMA: Special Term, May  
the 20th, A. D. 1855.  
THIS day came W. M. Hames,  
and presents a paper in writing,  
purporting to be the last will and  
testament of Sarah R. Likens, de-  
ceased, late of said county, and  
presents the same for Probate in  
said court, and it appearing to the  
satisfaction of the court, that Thom-  
as M. Likens, Mary Graham, for-  
merly Mary Likens, wife of David  
Graham, and Rufus Likens, heirs  
at law of said Testatrix, reside be-  
yond the limits of this State, to-wit:  
Thomas M. Likens resides in Hef-  
erson, in the State Texas; Mary  
Graham resides in Jefferson county  
in the State of Tennessee; and Ru-  
fus Likens resides in Troup County  
in the State of Georgia: It is  
therefore ordered by the court, that  
said paper be filed, and that Friday  
the 29th day of June, 1855, be set  
for the hearing and determining  
upon said application, and that  
notice thereof be given to said non-  
resident heirs at law, of said Testa-  
trix, by publication in the Jack-  
sonville Republican, a newspaper  
printed and published in the Town  
of Jacksonville, in said county, for  
three successive weeks, prior to the  
day set for hearing said applica-  
tion.

ATTEST: A. WOODS,  
Judge of Probate.  
June the 5th, 1855.

## POETRY.

### BINGEN ON THE RHINE.

A soldier of the Legion lay dying at Al-  
giers,  
There was lack of woman's nursing,  
—there was death of woman's tears;  
But a comrade stood beside him while  
his life blood ebbed away,  
And bent with pitying glances to hear  
what he might say.  
The dying soldier faltered as he took  
that comrade's hand,  
And said, "I never more shall see my  
own, my native land;  
Take a message and a token to some  
distant friends of mine,  
For I was born at Bingen, sweet Bingen  
on the Rhine!"  
Tell my brothers and companions when  
they meet and crowd around  
To hear my mournful story in the pleas-  
ant vintage ground,  
That we fought the battle bravely, and  
when the fight was done,  
Full many a corpse lay ghastly, beneath  
the setting sun;  
And 'midst the dead and dying were  
some grown old in wars—  
The death wound on their gallant breasts  
the last of many scars;  
But some were young, and suddenly  
beheld life's noon decline,  
And one had come from Bingen, quiet  
Bingen on the Rhine.

Tell my mother that her other sons shall  
comfort her old age,  
And I was still a traitor bird that thought  
his home a cage.  
For my father was a soldier; and even  
as a child  
My heart leaped forth to hear him tell  
of struggles fierce and wild;  
And when he died and left us to divide  
his scanty board,  
I let them take what they would, and  
kept my father's sword,  
And with a boyish love, I hung it where  
the bright light used to shine  
On the cottage wall at Bingen, fair Bin-  
gen on the Rhine!

Tell my sister not to mourn for me, nor  
sob with drooping head,  
When the troops are marching home  
again with light and gallant tread;  
But to look upon them proudly! with a  
calm and steadfast eye,  
For her brother was a soldier, and did  
not fear to die!  
And if a comrade seeks her love, I ask  
her in my name,  
To listen to him calmly without regret  
or shame,  
And to hang the old sword in its place  
—my father's sword and mine—  
For the honor of dear old Bingen, dear  
Bingen on the Rhine!

There's another, not a sister. In happy  
days gone by,  
You'd have known her by the meriment  
that sparkled in her eye,  
Too innocent for coquetry, too fond for  
idle merriment;  
Oh! Friend! I fear the lightest heart  
makes sometimes heaviest mourning,  
Tell her the last night of my life, (for  
ere the moon be risen,  
My body will be out of pain, my soul be  
out of prison.)  
I dreamed I stood with her and saw the  
yellow sunlight shine  
On the vine-clad hills of Bingen, sweet  
Bingen on the Rhine!

I saw the blue Rhine sweep along; I  
heard or seemed to hear  
The German song we used to sing in  
choirs sweet and clear—  
And down the pleasant river and up the  
shunting hill,  
The echoing shores sounded in notes  
most clear and shrill,  
And her glad blue eye was on me, as we  
passed in friendly talk  
Down many a path beloved of yore and  
well remembered walk.  
And her little hand lay lightly and con-  
fidingly in mine—  
But we'll meet no more at Bingen, dear  
Bingen on the Rhine!

His voice grew faint and hoarse, his  
grasp was childish weak,  
His eye was on a dying look, he sighed  
and ceased to speak;  
His comrade bent to lift him, but the  
spark of life had fled—  
The soldier of the Legion, in a foreign  
land lay dead!  
And the soft moon rose up slowly; and  
calmly she looked down,  
On the red sand of that battle-field, with  
bloody corpses strown—  
And calm on that dreadful scene, her  
pale light seemed to shine,  
As it shone on distant Bingen, fair Bin-  
gen on the Rhine!

### YOUNG AGAIN.

An old man sits in a high backed chair  
Before an open door.  
While the sun of a summer's afternoon  
Falls hot across the floor;  
And the drowsy tick of an ancient clock  
Has notched the hour of four.  
A breeze blows in and a breeze blows  
out,  
From the scented summer air;  
And it flutters now on his wrinkled brow  
And now it lifts his hair;  
And the leaden lid of his eye droops  
down,  
And he sleeps in his high-backed chair.  
The old man sleeps, and the old man

dreams,  
His head droops on his breast,  
His hands relax their feeble hold,  
And fall to his lap in rest;  
The old man sleeps, and in sleep he  
dreams,  
And in dreams again is blest.

The years unroll their fearful scroll;  
He is a child again:  
A mother's tones are in his ear—  
And drift across his brain;  
He chases gaudy butterflies  
Far down the rolling plain.

He plucks the wild rose in the woods,  
And gathers eggplants,  
And holds the golden buttercups  
Beneath his sister's chin;  
And angles in the meadow brook,  
With a bent and naked pin.

He loiters down the grassy lane,  
And by the brimming pool,  
And a high escapes his parting lips,  
As he hears the bell for school;  
And he wishes it never were nine o'clock,  
And the morning never full.

A mother's hand pressed on his head,  
Her kiss on his brow—  
A summer breeze blows in at the door,  
With the toss of a leafy bough;  
And the boy is a white-haired man again  
And his eyes are tear-filled now.

### TERRIFIC BALLOON ADVENTURE.

"You are about to witness Monsieur  
G's ascension," said a gentleman to me  
as I entered the enclosure devoted to an  
aeromatic display. He was an entire  
stranger to me; but not being superstitious  
in matters of etiquette, as we  
might suppose "a gentleman of distinc-  
tion" to be, I did not object to this  
brusque mode of introduction, and so  
civilly answered, "yes."  
"But I shall go further to see it than  
you will," continued the gentleman, "I  
intend to ascend with Monsieur G."  
"You may go farther and fare worse,"  
said I.  
"You are pleased to be witty," said  
he; "but I intend to make some exami-  
nations of these upper regions for my  
self, to ascertain whether the stars celest-  
tial are on duty during the day, or whether  
their orbits are as much a security as the  
office of our 'stars' terrestrial. Would  
you not like to ascend with us?"  
"No, thank you kindly," said I; "in  
getting into the clouds one might lose  
one's self—the way is likely to be mist!  
Every one has his taste; the earth has such  
charms for me that I would not change  
a spoolful of it for cubic miles of the  
blue empyrean. I'm no poet."  
"Vain declaration!" How little did I  
imagine the horrors which awaited me!  
How little did I foresee my dreadful fate  
in hanging between the heavens and the  
earth, a spectacle to laughing men, gigg-  
ling women, and insensate, howling  
boys!

We entered the enclosure. There  
was the vast silken bubble, puffing out  
its hollow cheeks like the face of a fat  
dun when laughing, and rising and  
tugging away at the ropes as if impatient  
to leave our society.  
"You will accompany me?" said my  
friend, to which I replied in the nega-  
tive.  
"Perhaps the gentleman would assist  
in cutting the rope," said someone in  
French, which singularly enough, I un-  
derstood at that moment, though I never  
before or since ventured to exhibit my  
knowledge.

"Certainly," said I, "with pleasure."  
"Thank you," said the moment "please  
take your station."  
He and my friend entered the car,  
I grasped one of the ropes and awaited  
the order. In a moment it came.  
"Cut!" said one voice. "No, hold on!"  
said another.  
I was bewildered, and did both.  
When the others cut, I did the same,  
and with the direction to hold on, I  
grasped the end of the rope still near  
me, and "held on!" In a moment more  
I was fifty feet from the ground.

Imagine my suspense! There was I,  
like a freely caught fish, dangling at  
the end of a line, with the balloon rep-  
resenting the boat. I cried out to my  
friend and the aeronaut, but in vain—  
The spectators below, thinking I was  
some aerial acrobat, who was about to  
turn fifty double somersets and then a  
light upon his feet before them, cheered  
sufficiently to drown my voice. The  
parties in the car could not see me—  
But, by the hat, swung occasionally  
over the side. I knew they were bowing  
to the crowd below. Meanwhile, I was  
swinging like a pendulum below them,  
with only ten fingers to sustain my  
weight of one hundred and 80 pounds.  
(I'm rather stout) and to preserve me  
from being thinly spread over the ground  
beneath, from "landing the lean earth,"  
with my human form divine. What an  
age of terror! The dome of St. Paul's  
became a Paradise; men became nine-  
pins, and fine Gothic churches began to  
look like so many chicken coops.

In the meantime my fingers stiffened,  
but I clutched the rope with the energy  
of despair. I had long ceased calling;  
I had exhausted myself. Suddenly a  
cold perspiration broke out upon me;  
I knew my hour had come. My fingers  
were slowly slipping down the rope—  
Oh! those agonizing moments. Inch  
by inch, I approached my doom. First  
the left hand lost its hold; and then, as  
I felt the end slipping by the little finger  
of the right, I gave one brief prayer and  
fell—out or up?

Being, as I before observed, a corpo-  
rant man, my fall had shaken the whole  
house, and the alarmed inmates, aroused  
from their "sweet slumbers," were knock-  
ing violently at the door, which had the  
effect of restoring me to consciousness,  
when I discovered that my "terrific bal-  
loon ascent" was nothing more than a  
nightmare, superinduced, I am led to  
believe, by the festivities usual on  
day, in which I may say I indulged  
somewhat on Monday last, in —. No!  
I will not betray my friends; but allow  
me to tell you, dear reader, that such  
a Shanghai dinner as they gave, is not  
to be sneezed at.—*Yankee Blade.*

**BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.**—Two painters  
were employed to fresco the walls of a  
magnificent cathedral; both stood on a  
rude scaffolding constructed for the pur-  
pose some forty feet from the floor—  
One of them was silent upon his work  
that he became wholly absorbed in ad-  
miration, and stood off from the picture,  
gazing at it with intense delight. For-  
getting where he was, he moved back-  
wards slowly, surveying critically the  
work of his pencil, until he had neared  
the very edge of the plank upon which  
he stood.

At this critical moment his compan-  
ion turned suddenly, and almost frozen  
with horror, beheld his imminent peril;  
another instant and the enthusiast would  
be precipitated upon the pavement be-  
neath; if he spoke to him, it was certain  
death—sure. Suddenly he regained his  
presence of mind, and seizing a wet  
brush, flung it against the wall, splat-  
tering the beautiful picture with unsightly  
blotches of coloring. The painter flew  
forward, and turned upon his friend with  
fierce imprecations, but startled at his  
glance, he listened to the recital of  
his danger, looked shudderingly over the  
dreary space below, and with tears of  
gratitude, blessed the hand that saved  
him.

So, said a preacher, we sometimes get  
absorbed in looking upon the pictures  
of the world, and in contemplating them,  
step backward, unconscious of our peril,  
when the Almighty dashes out the im-  
ages, and we spring forward to lament  
their destruction—into the out-stretched  
arms of mercy and are saved.

Father Sawyer, a reverend gentleman  
in his 16th year, journeyed last week,  
some four hundred miles, from Maine to  
his native town of Hebron, Conn. He  
preached last Sunday. His text was  
"Is it well with thee?" Said he, "It is  
now ninety-nine years since my good  
father and mother brought me to the  
meeting house upon this ground, to give  
me up to God, in the ordinance of bap-  
tism. I have come back after almost a  
hundred years, to administer the same  
ordinance to some of the children of the  
same church, and to inquire, 'Is it well  
with thee?'"

**THE TIDE TURNED.**—A San Francisco  
paper, mentioning the departure of a  
steamer with 1300 passengers on their  
way from California, says that "the emi-  
gration from the State for some time  
passed has been confessedly greater than  
the necessities of its population." This  
is remarkable, considering the gold to  
be had by digging (and by other less re-  
putable modes,) and that it is said land  
fields on an average 50 bushels of  
wheat per acre, subject to no vicissitudes  
of seasons.

**ABOLITION PETS.**—The most brutal  
barbarous murder ever committed  
in this State occurred yesterday, the  
31st ult. in Hopkinton. A man  
whose name our informant did not  
know went from Contooscookville, some  
seven or eight miles, to chop  
wood for a Mr. Robinson, with the  
understanding that he would get  
his meals in a shanty kept by ne-  
groes. The wood-chopper went  
there, got into some altercation  
with the black man and wife, and  
they struck him with a club so as  
to stun him. He then went off into  
the woods some forty rods and then  
sat down holding his head in his  
hands. A man came along and  
saw him and told the black man  
and woman where he was. They  
both started with an axe and went  
to him, and buried the axe in his  
head, cutting it in two. Not satisfied  
with that, they cut him open,  
and left him cut up like a beef  
creature. The negro man and  
woman were arrested. These are  
all the leading facts we learn.

### MANCHESTER MIRROR.

#### FROM THE FIVE POINTS MONTHLY RECORD.

#### A REMINISCENCE.

"I have come to you for a little  
advice and assistance, Mr. Pease,"  
said a voice at the door of the of-  
fice of the House of Industry, about  
eighteen months ago. The speak-  
er was a tall, stern looking man,  
and his face evidently bore marks  
of devotion to the bottle. "How  
can I serve you?" said Mr. Pease,  
looking up from his writing. "I  
have a little girl," said the man,  
"about eleven years of age, but she  
has left home, and I hear that she  
is in a disreputable house in —  
street. I have been there but can  
not obtain a glimpse of her, as I

suppose she watches the door; and  
has run and hid when she has seen  
me. Now, sir, if you will go and  
get her out, and take her to your  
establishment for a while, I shall  
be greatly obliged to you." In less  
than half an hour Mr. Pease was  
on his way to the house indicated.  
Rapping at the door, it was opened  
by the girl of whom he was in pur-  
suit. "It's yourself I want," said  
he, as she was about ushering him  
into the parlor. "You must come  
with me; this is not a proper place  
for a young girl." "Don't take me  
back to father!" she piteously en-  
treated, as Mr. Pease led her along;  
and when quieted by assurances to  
the contrary, she told him that her  
father and mother both drank, and  
beat her so cruelly that she was  
forced to run away, and went to  
that place as the only shelter she  
knew. She was soon quite at home,  
and very happy among the little  
ones of our flock, and by her good  
conduct won the esteem of all.

Several weeks had passed and  
the man again made his appear-  
ance. There was a trace of real  
sorrow on his face, as he told us  
that his only child at home had  
died during the night, and he had  
come to E. to attend the funeral—  
"The little girl shrunk back as she  
saw the stern man, and he said,  
'Maggie is dead and I want you to  
come home. She quickly and al-  
most roughly replied, 'I don't be-  
lieve it. You only want to get me  
home to beat me, as you and mother  
used to do.'" His renewed pro-  
testations failed to convince her,  
and he hid his face in his hands  
and groaned, "Is it come to this,  
that my own child cannot believe  
me?" and soon the scalding tears  
were seen forcing their way be-  
tween his fingers. This was a new  
kind of argument to the little one,  
and she understood its truthfulness  
in a moment. She went up, and  
taking his hand, said softly, "Is  
Maggie dead, father? I will go  
with you." An assistant went with  
her to scene of poverty, degradation,  
and death. Little Maggie was  
about four years old, and as she lay  
there in her calm white garments,  
attired for the grave, she looked  
more like an angel of mercy than  
a source of sorrow to the group a-  
round. There was evidently a  
breaking up of the deep feelings of  
the heart, reaching even deeper  
than the influence of the intoxicat-  
ing cup; for there by the side of the  
departed one, father and mother  
both knelt, and vowed that the  
deadly draught should no more  
pass their lips.

If little E. left them with her  
heart cheered by their promised  
reformation, it was only to have  
her hopes blighted by the next in-  
telligence which said that they  
were pursuing the downward  
course with accelerated speed.—  
And so E. remained with us, and  
in her new and happy relations,  
home and parents seemed forgot-  
ten. Months had passed away,  
when one day little E. and another  
of her age, asked to go out for a  
walk. Leave was readily granted,  
for we knew they could be trusted.  
But when night came, and they  
did not return, much concern was  
felt for their safety. With the early  
morning, however, they made their  
appearance. It seemed they had  
called on the parents of E. when,  
greatly to the alarm of the little  
girls, they declared she could never  
return to Mr. Pease again. The  
other little girl was free to go, but  
she would not forsake her compan-  
ion. They crawled for the night  
to a miserable pallet of straw, and  
early in the morning, before the  
parents were aroused from their  
stupid slumbers, they were on their  
way to their happy home. In the  
evening the old man came, and  
with oaths and curses he demanded  
his child. The poor thing ran and  
hid in the most secure retreat she  
could find, and not till Mr. Pease  
had assured her that nothing would  
induce him to give her up, would  
she come out. She stayed with us  
a few months more, a gentle, ob-  
edient child; and then a good  
cousin from the West wanted a  
nice girl to bring up in his own  
family, and E. was the one select-  
ed. We were sorry to lose her,  
but her good had to be weighed  
against our inclinations, and we  
bade her good bye, with mingled  
joy and grief. Dear little E. may  
your home be a happy one, and in  
a far happier one may you meet  
little Maggie, and all who have  
loved you here!

Rochester, New York, is now  
known as the "City of Mysteries."  
It was there that many years ago  
the plans were matured for the  
mysterious disappearance of  
WILLIAM MORGAN, whose fate to  
this day has never been satisfac-  
torily ascertained. Out of this Mor-  
gan affair, a political excitement  
was evolved that swept like a hur-  
ricane all Western New York, and  
prostrated the Democratic party of  
the State. Here also was first printed  
the Book of Mormon, by the  
prophet Joe Smith, who pretended  
to have dug the golden plates from  
a sand hill near Palmyra.—The  
result of this wonderful imposture  
is now seen in the strange develop-  
ments in Utah. It was in Roches-  
ter that the Fox girls brought out  
the mysterious sounds known as  
the "Rochester Knockings." From  
this germ sprang the modern  
spiritual system, numbering Judge  
Edmonds, SENATOR TAILMADGE,  
and other eminent men among its  
votaries. The most recent Roches-  
ter mystery was the strange disap-  
pearance of Miss EMMA MOORE in  
November last, and whose body  
has just been found in a mill race,  
under circumstances which deepen  
the mystery.

SPAIN.—Mr. Perry, Secretary of  
the American Legation has formally  
announced to the Court of Mad-  
rid that his government accepts  
the arrangements proposed by the  
Spanish Cabinet in the affair of the  
Black Warrior. His note on the  
subject expresses, in the name of  
the President of the United States  
the most friendly sentiments, and  
the hope that the conclusion of the  
affair will draw closer the relation  
between the two countries. The  
Spanish Minister for Foreign Af-  
fairs has intimated in the Cortes  
that other claims are pending. The  
Cardinal Archbishop of Toledo has  
been ordered to return to his diocese.  
Letter from Barcelona states  
that in the course of a violent tem-  
pest which burst on the 24th of  
April, over the valley of Arran, in  
Catalonia, near the French frontier  
some enormous masses of snow fell  
from the Pyrenees, and completely  
buried three villages, named Una,  
Vaquerque, and Labale, each  
containing from 500 to 700 inhabi-  
tants. The authorities of the dis-  
trict immediately caused laborers  
to be employed to remove the  
snow; and, though the operation  
was far from complete when the  
letter left not fewer than forty seven  
dead bodies have been discovered.

The 15th basis of the constitu-  
tion has been approved of by the  
Cortes. The correspondence of the  
Boston Atlas, dated May 10, says  
that a revolution in Spain is daily  
expected. The Cortes have passed the bill  
authorizing the sale of the estates  
of the nation, communes, clergy  
benevolent and secolastic establish-  
ments, the disfranchisement of an  
immense deal of property chained  
in mortmain. The difficulty appre-  
hended by the advocates of the  
measure, was that the Queen  
would never sign the bill. She  
did sign it, but under duress. The  
Pope also protested against it, and  
the Archbishop of Toledo, who was  
told by Marshal O'Donnell, that if  
he created difficulties, he would be  
sent to the Philippine Islands.—  
Marshal Expertor and the Pope's  
Nuncio set out nearly at the same  
time for the country palace, Aran-  
juez—the former determined to  
obtain Her Majesty's signature,  
the latter to acquaint the Govern-  
ment that he should demand his  
passports if the bill became a law.

The Marshall informed her Maj-  
esty that her refusal might have  
fatal consequences, and the assem-  
bly would not hesitate to act with  
energy. The Queen still refusing,  
he went to the King, with whom  
his efforts were alike fruitless. He  
then returned to Madrid, and the  
Cabinet resolved to resign en masse  
the next day, if the Queen refused  
to sign the law. The next day all  
the Ministers went to Aranjuez  
early in the morning, and Marshal  
O'Donnell went into the Queen,  
and said:—"If you refuse, the As-  
sembly will declare itself a Nation-  
al Convention, and decree your re-  
gality and your banishment  
from Spain. If you force us, we  
will proclaim the Republic. Spain  
will not be more unhappy; but we  
will retain your daughter who be-  
longs to the nation, and may serve  
as hostage for your good conduct."

The Queen, frightened by these  
menaces, and still further unnan-  
ned by the entreaties of the young  
Princess of Asturias, and the  
Maids of Honor, at last gave way.  
One of the Ministers entered, plac-  
ed a pen in her hand, and the law  
was sanctioned.

The Madrid Gazette contains a  
circular to the ecclesiastical authori-  
ties, directing them to suspend the  
admission of novices into convents  
until the number and occupation  
of all the nuns of Spain shall have  
been ascertained.



FOR GOVERNOR,  
J. A. WINSTON.

FOR CONGRESS,  
B. W. HARRIS,  
OF COOSA.

W. B. MARTIN,  
OF BENTON.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM H. BURTON, Esq., of Arabachoochee, as a candidate for Representative of Randolph County, at the ensuing August election.

We are authorized to announce Isaac P. MORAGNE, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County in the next Legislature.

We are authorized to announce HON. A. WOODS, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Judge of Probate of Benton County.

An error occurred in our last paper in the advertisement of the convention of rail road stockholders at Shelby Springs. It should have been Wednesday 11th instead of 14th.

We have placed the names of the various candidates this week in a list, under their proper heads, being more convenient in this form for reference, and occupying less room in our paper. And while on the subject we will make an explanation. Some week since, several candidates were announced with three stars, instead of hands at the commencement. We have been credibly informed that the impression was made upon several persons, that this was intended as an indication that they were known Nothings. This was not the case. The stars were simply placed there, in the place of hands, for which they are often substituted, because we had not a sufficient number of hands to supply the large number of candidates. We never have and never will place any private mark to the announcement of a candidate; nor will we knowingly or intentionally give one any advantage over another, by prominence of position in the paper. They are all changed alike, and so far as we are concerned, in announcing their names, they shall all fare alike.

T. R. MARGHAM, Esq. one of the candidates for representative, was overtaken at Oxford on Friday last, by a messenger, with the distressing intelligence of the dangerous illness and probable death of a daughter. He was on his way at the time to Sugar Hill, and requested us to inform his friends in that region of the cause of his disappointment; and also to state that he hoped to be able to meet the people at all the regular published appointments, which commenced at Sugar Hill on the 9th of July.

The Talladega Watchtower of the 20th inst. says it does not understand the course the Republican seems pursuing in announcing the name of Col. Martin for Congress; and asks if we are unwilling to commit ourselves for either Harris or Martin. For the satisfaction of the Watchtower, we will state, that at the request of Col. Martin, we announced his name, in the same manner we did all other candidates, under the appropriate head: and we did not know unless we take the article of the Watchtower to be information to that effect, that the nomination of a Convention debared us from that privilege.

We perhaps are not in so much trepidation and fear of the destruction and annihilation of the democratic party and principles, as the Watchtower, in the event of the election of either Harris or Martin; and are free to confess, that, under the circumstances, we see no imperative necessity why we should break a lance for one, or run a tilt against the other. We might by so doing get up a considerable family jar in the democratic party of the district, a thing we are anxious to avoid. We believe that the democratic party of the State has suffered more from the indirect action of conventions, and the dictatorial efforts of their friends to enforce obedience to their behests, than from all other causes combined. Nevertheless we believe it will survive Conventionism. Know-Nothingism, Mormonism, Sag-Nichism, and every other ism, that seeks to bring in elements adverse to its principles. We have stood by its flag too long to tremble at every passing breeze. But we can assure the Watchtower of one thing, and that is, that the least that is said by either of us, about the binding action of the Convention, the better for Mr. Harris.

We presume the Watchtower is as well satisfied as we are, that there is not even a remote probability that a Whig candidate will be brought out; but if there should be, he will find us battling (as he says in reference to the Governor's election) shoulder to shoulder with him for his defeat.

The 4th of July will be celebrated at J. Schenck's Sulphur Springs, seven miles west of this place, by a Pic-Nic, to which the citizens of the county generally are invited. The Mount Polk Blues will be in attendance in full uniform.

AN EXAMINATION  
Of the pupils of the Jacksonville Female Academy, will take place on the 19th and 20th of July. A general attendance is respectfully and earnestly solicited.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—The July number of this truly excellent literary Magazine has already come to hand. It contains its usual amount of interesting articles and beautiful embellishments. We can always freely and cheerfully recommend this magazine to the patronage of the public, on account of its intrinsic value, an excellent moral tone: Terms—\$2 a year in advance, or 4 copies for \$5. Address T. S. Arthur, Philadelphia, Pa.

We published in our last the account of the nomination of Judge Shortridge by the Montgomery Know Nothing Convention. We were then in doubt of his acceptance, but it appears he has accepted the nomination and taken the field in good earnest. He made a speech in Selma on Thursday the 14th inst.—We presume he will be in this section of the State before the election and make known his principles and policy, which we will endeavor fairly to report to our readers.

Owners of Land Warrants who may wish to dispose of them are referred to the advertisement of Mr. Daniel T. Ryan, who wishes to purchase \$20,000 worth.

See also advertisement of J. A. McCampbell, Esq. on the same subject.

COOSA RIVER, June 21st, 1855.

MR. GRANT—Dear Sir:

Having concluded to become a candidate for a seat in the Representative branch of our next General Assembly, please insert my name as such. And permit me through the columns of your paper, to return my sincere thanks to my numerous friends and acquaintances, throughout the County, for their kind assurances of friendship, and let me assure them that whether successful or not, I shall endeavor not to forfeit their esteem.

Owing to the situation of my personal affairs, I shall not be able to enter the canvass regularly, before the fourth of July, after which time, I shall endeavor to meet the people at the various appointments throughout this county, as published in the *Suncoy South and Republican*.

Yours with respect,

ISAAC T. MORAGNE.

MR. REPUBLICAN:—

I noticed the account of the "strange things" seen in the town of Talladega, by a "Stranger," as published in your paper of the 12 inst. I know they are to some considerable extent both strange and new. But sir I can tell you *stranger* things than that; why I know a man at the little town of White Plains, although he is a tobacco chewer, does positively throw out his tobacco before he goes into the Church and will if possible avoid deluging the floor in so indecent a manner as so many do! And although he is not a professor of religion, he has a clean place upon the floor, unless others set near him, and almost always kneels at prayer and stands at singing! If he walks into or out of the church, you have no idea of a thunder-storm or an earthquake shaking the house; nor can you hear him on the floor more than twenty yards distance; some of the ladies sing here, loud enough to be heard too but few men can! Strange but true, truth is, sure enough, stranger than fiction and often much better.

A CITIZEN.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

PER

STEAM SHIP

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON ADVANCED ONE

QUARTER PENNY

New York, June 20.—The Steamer St. Louis has arrived at New York, with three days later advices from Europe.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.—Cotton has advanced one quarter penny. The sales for three days reach 70,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators. The market closed steady. Breadstuffs were unchanged but less firm.

General Intelligence.

The allied squadron in the sea of Azoff drove the Russians from the town of Gretchi and destroyed several vessels loaded with supplies for Sebastopol.

Since entering the sea of Azoff the allies have destroyed four war steamers and 240 transports.

The French have sprung two mines in front of Sebastopol, doing considerable damage. They also discovered in the ravine a Russian mine which exploded.

The Vienna Conference has been formally closed. Gortschakoff says that the allies cannot cut off Russian communications.

Large Russian reinforcements had arrived at Pereokoff.

Mr. James Hollingsworth will give a Barbaque at Colvin's on the 24th of July, the day appointed for the meeting of the County candidates.

EMANCIPATION IN CUBA.

We have received from a high and perfectly reliable source, intelligence of the most interesting character from the Island of Cuba. The pacific turn which the relations between Spain and the United States have recently taken, has thrown complete gloom over the projects and hopes of the Creoles. Despairing of receiving aid from the United States Government, and their friends here being prevented by the neutrality laws from going to their assistance, they have, it seems, resolved upon a desperate leap for freedom. They have determined to revive the original idea of Lord Palmerston, of throwing themselves into the arms of England, which was not agreed to at the time, because of the condition of the abolition of slavery. The new Club of Independence now consent to admit of gradual emancipation, in order to obtain from England a guarantee of independence, and they have referred the subject not only to Lord Palmerston, but to the abolition Societies of England and France. From recent rapid and increasing enlistment of the blacks, numbering now six thousand men, and from other indications, the Cubans are convinced that the design of Spain is to Africanize the Island, and they are willing to anticipate her in the design, if by it, they can secure the protection of England, and deliverance from Spanish oppression. The announcement of such scheme cannot fail to excite attention in all quarters of the country.

Charleston Mercury.

MORMON EMIGRANTS.—The steamer Amazon arrived at Louisville on the 21st ultimo, bound for St. Joseph, (Mo.) The Amazon had on board about 550 Mormon emigrants, in charge of Elders Barlow and Stephenson, going to Salt Lake. The deck was crowded with men, women, and children of all sizes and ages—the juveniles having by far the preponderance in numbers. There seemed to be about six children to each woman, and three or four women to each man. They were principally English & Welsh and some few Scotch and French. There are 750 more at Pittsburg waiting for transportation, and we see from the New York papers that the ship Wm. Stetson has just arrived there with 200 more. Other ship loads are said to be due. There is a "Perpetual Emigration Fund" to pay the passage of poor Mormons to this country, and "Emigrant Agents" are stationed at various points in Europe, Asia and Africa, to facilitate the transit of the Latter Day Saints to the Great Salt Lake. This season the Liverpool agency has sent off over 3,000, of which above 1,100 were at the expense of the fund.

Louisville Journal.

Approach of the Cars.—The E. Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is rapidly progressing towards completion. The track is laid within seven miles of this place and the Passenger cars are now running to Major Heiskell's, within ten miles of our city, and leaving but ten miles of staging, a run the coaches make in two hours and less. Although the cars will be here in June, the grand celebration is not contemplated until the 4th of July, as we are informed. Then "all the world and the rest of mankind" will be here.—*Knoxville Whig*.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.—Alfred Noblet was tried in the Superior Court of Burke county, (N. C.) lately for the murder of John Davis. Evidence was taken circumstantial, but after 12 hours deliberation, the jury found the prisoner guilty. He thereupon confessed his guilt and implicated the principal witness, Vaughn, who was forthwith arrested.

A comic writer in the California Pioneer says that on the plank road near Southwick's Pass, an inn or hotel is kept by a native American Irishman, whose sign exhibits the harp of Ireland encircling the shield of the United States, with the motto: "ERIN GO UNICH." E PLURIBUS BEAUGH.

The proceeds of land and property, ecclesiastical and other, to be sold under the new Spanish law are estimated at \$500,000,000, which, when it begins to come in play, will make a great difference in the state of things in Spain.

A little son of Mr. Lynn's, living about three miles from town, started to school a few mornings since, and coming to a creek which was very full, in consequence of the heavy rains a few days previous, his only alternative was to cross upon a log, which lay across the creek near by; when about half way the stream, a dog which had followed him, ran across the log, whirling the little fellow into the swift current. The dog seeing the mischief he had done, plunged into the creek after the boy, and swam with him safely to shore.—Sensible dog that.

Troy (Mo.) Gazette.

New Orleans, June 21.—Walker Town, Bayou Sara, is nearly destroyed by fire. Loss half a million of dollars.

Boston, June 15.—The Massachusetts seceders from the American National Convention have reached home, and contemplate calling a mass convention of the Know Nothings of the State; and also a general convention of the people of the Northern States, with a view to concentrating action in the present crisis.

Enlistments for the British army are being made at Niagara on our Northern frontier.

The majority of the Pennsylvania delegates to the American National Convention have joined with some of the New Jersey and other delegates in a protest against the slavery platform adopted by that body.

Advices from Mexico state that Guadalupe is in possession of the insurgents, and that Victoria and Saltillo had also declared for them.

The Know Nothing Convention at Cleveland, has resolved to disperse with oaths, substituting therefor a simple pledge to remain anti-Slavery and anti-Papal. Hiram Griswold, of New York, has been elected President of the Convention.

The imports of Dry Goods at New York, for the week, show a large decrease, being \$1,065,555 less than for the corresponding week of last year.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The recent removal of the Know Nothing Messengers from the Treasury and Postoffice Departments is regarded as preliminary to the deputation of a higher grade of officers belonging to those departments. Much alarm exists among the clerks, especially of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Secretary McClelland returned to Washington this evening from Michigan.

Capt. Duncan N. Ingraham of the St. Louis, reached here to day, from Charleston.

Land Warrants are in good demand at \$1.00 per acre.

New York, June 16.—The firework depot at No. 10, Maiden Lane, was burnt this morning, and one man was killed, and another badly injured by the explosion. The establishment was kept by Messrs. Robinson & Duncan, dealers in fireworks and fancy goods.

LOUISVILLE, June 15.—There is an immense American meeting being held here to-night. There are 800 present. Mr. Morehead, the American candidate for Governor, is speaking.

The Philadelphia Times says it has good reasons to believe that the sale of the Canadas to the Government of the United States is about to be taken into consideration by the British Cabinet, and to be submitted to Parliament. The important step, it says, has been suggested by the accumulating debt of England, now amounting to about eight hundred millions of pounds sterling, or four billions of dollars; the amount of new burdens which the war is casting upon an already over taxed people; the financial embarrassments entailed on the mother country by unproductive colonies, and the formidable attitude of opposition recently assumed by the commercial classes against the rule of aristocracy, and the evils of their political supremacy. It is stated that many of the leading statesmen and political economists of England advocate the sale of some of the principal colonies, with their own consent, or the concession to them of national independence.

An Incident of war.—We extract the following passage from the letter of a private soldier dated at Sevastopol, and published in the London Times: "Having seen Mr Russell's glowing description of the battle of Inkermann, I need not attempt to say a word on the subject. From his description all you wanted to give life to the word painting was to hear the roaring of the cannons, and listen to the clash of arms. One scene, however I cannot withhold, as it affected me so much. In the heat of the battle a young Russian officer made himself very conspicuous and appeared indifferent to danger. He was young, tall, handsome and indeed beautiful. Twice I had my rifle raised to shoot him, but my heart smote me, and I turned it in another direction. In an hour I saw him again, but how changed. His cheeks, which had been flushed with the heat of the strife, were now deadly pale. He lay, or half reclined on the edge of a hillock, and held the miniature likeness of a pretty young lady in his hand, which had been tied to his neck by a small gold chain. His eyes were fixed upon it, but they were fixed in death. I cannot tell you what my feelings were. Indeed, I cannot venture, it would unman me."

The Locomotive Electric Telegraph.

The complete success of the locomotive electric telegraph is now firmly established. The Geneva correspondent of the *Newark Daily Advertiser* writes: "Bonelli's locomotive electric telegraph is at length demonstrated. The problem was solved under the patronage of the Sardinian government on the railway between Turin and Montebelluna—a distance of 4th inst., when, the first time, a locomotive running at full speed repeatedly exchanged messages from whence it started. The questions and answers were varied and repeated during numerous trips, without a single fault, and the inventor finally announced his complete success to the Minister of Public Works at Turin for a car running at the rate of a mile in two minutes. The ordinary wire-line is thus superseded by this demonstration of the practicability of sending the common iron rail way track, as a conductor of electricity generated by a portable machine.

But this simple and ingenious invention of Italian genius has a still more important bearing. By means of it not only may running trains be instantly arrested by communications from the stations at whatever distance, not only may the central and way side stationary agents hold intercourse with them at will, at any point of the route, or in any stage of their progress, but the opposite train may communicate at any moment without regard to distance or rapidity of movement, with each other, before or behind. Thus, through communications between themselves, and with the stationary agencies on the route, collisions may be effectually prevented, and warnings be given of obstructions or derangements on the road. It would seem impossible to desire anything more for the security of passengers, and you of the United States know better than any other people how to appreciate such a security. This plan of converting railways into telegraphic lines, and making the electromotive machine an attachment and servant of the locomotive opens new and boundless prospects of usefulness for both, while it serves to indicate that no limits can be assigned to the progress of human skill and science."

AN UGLY CUSTOMER.—At a place called "Squabble Hollow," in Derby, Connecticut, a rattlesnake nine feet and five inches in length has been captured, after having been the terror of the neighborhood every summer for a number of years. The New Haven Journal says he used to "take after" any person who approached him, and came near killing a young lady.

THE FAITHFUL DOG.—We were touched by a simple statement of the loss of a boy and the fidelity of a dog in last week's *Caledonian*. The boy fell into the river in Barton, unseen by any one but a girl. A large dog owned near by heard the splash, ran to the spot and leaped into the stream. It was just dark, and boy and dog disappeared before any help arrived; next day the bodies were taken from the water together; the dog grasping the boy's coat and vest collar in his mouth, and the arms of the boy clasped around the dog's body. So firmly were they united in the struggle of death that they were separated with no little difficulty. The grasp of the boy around the body of the dog was such as to prevent him from using his legs, otherwise he would doubtless have rescued the boy.

Burlington Free Press.

Murders are said to have become very frequent in Mississippi, and the clergymen are strenuously urging the more rigid enforcement of capital punishment. The frequency of murder there, however, is nothing new, for Gov. Forrester remarked, that for every two days of his term of office as Governor at least one murder occurred. Society seems to be in a disorderly state, or such a prevalence of crime could not be.

Adversity exasperates fools, dejects cowards, draws out the faculties of the wise and ingenious, puts the modest to the necessity of trying their skill, awakes the opulent, and makes the idle industrious. Much may be said in favor of adversity; but the worst of it is, it has no friend.

A pleasant anecdote is told of Dr. Franklin. The town of Franklin was named for him. While in France, a gentleman of Boston wrote to him of the fact, and added that as the town was building a meeting house, perhaps he would give them a bell. Franklin wrote the characteristic reply that he presumed the good people of Franklin preferred cense to sound, and therefore he would give them a town library. This he did; and the library is now in very good condition, and has been of great service to the readers.

AN EDITOR'S OWN DRINK.—According to the Princeton Kantuckian, the following is a recipe for the exclusive drink of McGowdwin, the magnificently funny editor of the *Paduclan American*: Take one pint good whiskey, stir in well one spoonful of whiskey, then add another pint of good whiskey, beat carefully with a spoon, and keep pouring in whiskey. Fill a large bowl with water, and make the servant set it out of your reach. Take a small tumbler, pour in two spoonfuls of water; pour out the water and fill up with whiskey, and add to the above. Flavor with whiskey to your taste.

A NICE QUESTION.—Sam.—"You'll get it for hooking that turkey last night. Mas'r knows it." Pompey. "I didn't hook it. Warr'd de turkey fmas'r? Well, Ain't I mas'r? Well, I eat de turkey, didn't I? Well, Ain't de turkey part o'me?" Mas'r ain't got so much turkey, but he got more nigger? I tell you de turkey only change places."

From the Atlanta Daily Intelligencer.

A Remarkable Phenomenon.

Messrs. Editors: In your issue of the 15th inst. you seem to invite communications in relation to the very remarkable phenomenon that was seen in this place on Wednesday night last; 15th inst. As much for your own gratification and that of your readers as that of calling the attention of scientific men abroad to the curious spectacle, I give you the following imperfect description of it, made up of the writer's own observations in part, assisted by the more extended observations of one or two friends who were watching with him. For his general correctness I can safely vouch, but owing to the unnatural character of the thing described, I fear that it will not convey a very exact or intelligible idea to those who were not eye witnesses.

It was a bright—unusually bright—starlight night, with not a speck of a cloud visible in all the heavens, and with a temperature very cool for the season—indeed so chilly as to render one or two blankets necessary for comfortable sleeping. At about 8 o'clock the appearance began, with two faint streaks starting in the East and West, at points upon the horizon nearly identical with the points of sunrise and sunset, and running up the heavens until they met and united in the zenith. This formed an arch or belt spanning the heavens. This belt had the appearance of a dark thick smoke near the horizon and for about 25 degrees above; beyond that and about the zenith it was not so dense or dark, but still clearly perceptible, and thick enough to obscure entirely the stars which it covered. Near the horizon it resembled very much in color and density the black smoke which issues from the chimney of a machine shop using bituminous coal for fuel. This belt—narrow at first—imperfectly increased in width, and in about fifteen minutes it covered an extent in the heavens of from 5 to 10 degrees. It then remained stationary for some time in size and position, with outlines clearly defined against the sky.

In a few minutes, a second belt, similar to the first, except that it was of less width and density, was seen forming—connected with the first at the points on the horizon, and spanning the heavens, leaving the space of a few degrees all around between the two. Fifteen minutes sufficed to form this one, when a third began to appear in the same manner—then a fourth, and so on, until about 11 o'clock, six of these belts were visible—all joined at the points of connection on the horizon, and together with the intervals between them occupying all the space in the heavens from the zenith to the Southern horizon.

They diminished gradually in width from the first to the sixth; the last being but a faint narrow streak; yet all possessed outlines clearly defined. The phenomenon remained in this position for about thirty minutes. These six belts then began to separate from each other in the following manner:—retaining their connection at the two points in the horizon, they turned upon these points as upon pivots, until the one originally in the zenith had passed over to the Northern horizon—the others occupying at regular intervals, the whole space of the heavens to the Southern horizon. In this position they remained a short time, then all the belts, still turning upon their original points in the horizon, moved over to the North, and arranged themselves there, one above the other, in the same order that they had assumed when first seen in the Southern Hemisphere, or as one of the watchers expressed it, "they folded themselves up like the ribs of a bargey top."

At this stage, however, the highest belt was only about forty-five degrees above the Northern horizon. In this position they were seen for over an hour, until 12 o'clock, A. M., when, wearied with watching, we left them.

Messrs. Editors, who will account for this extraordinary phenomenon? From the rapidity of their changes and movements, these belts could not have been composed of cloud or smoke, any man of common understanding who witnessed them, would deny. But what they were was a question that puzzled more than one.

The Amazon, and Atlantic Slopes.

BY LIEUT. M. P. NACHY, U. S. NAVY.

The "policy of commerce," and not the "policy of conquest," is the policy of the United States.

The spirit of the age, animated by private enterprise, is every day seeking new fields for its peaceful triumphs, and commerce can accomplish throughout the world no achievements like those which will note the Amazon, and the other great rivers of that greatest of water sheds, the Atlantic slopes of South America.

Men may talk about Cuba and Japan; but of all the diplomatic questions of the day, the free navigation of those majestic water courses, and their tributaries, is to this country the most interesting and important. It surpasses them all. It is paramount.

The country that is drained by the Amazon, reclaimed from the savage, the wild beasts, and the reptile, and reduced to cultivation now, would be capable of supporting with its produce the population of the whole world.

It is a rice country. The common yield of rice is forty for one. It is reaped five months after planting, and may be planted at any time of the year. Thus the farmer may plant one bushel of rice to-day—in five months hence he will gather forty for one. Planting these forty, he may, in another five months, gather sixteen hundred bushels. In ten months the earth will increase there of a thousand-fold and more.

Corn, too, may be planted at any time, and in three months is fit for gathering. Thus the husbandman may gather four crops of corn a year. His seasons are an everlasting summer, with a perpetual round of harvests.

It is the policy of commerce—the policy of these States—to open that river to steam navigation, to settle and cultivate its valley to settlement and civilization, its air, and its waters to business, and wants of trade and commerce. There, upon that Atlantic slope, South America, in the valley of the Amazon, and in the valley of the Amazon, Nature in all her ways has been bountiful.

There the vegetable kingdom displays its forces in all their most perfect grandeur, and in all their might; and too, the mineral kingdom is most abounding with its wealth.

In that region of country wagon roads are few, turnpikes unknown, and the first railway has yet to be built. Though the La Plata drains a country nearly as large and many times more fertile than is our own Mississippi valley, and its tributaries many times longer, more navigable, and numerous yet the steamboat upon those waters, a problem almost untold. In the valley of the Amazon the plough is known; and the American rifle and the great implements of settlement and civilization, are curiosities.

For more than three hundred years no white man has been established that Amazonian basin, and for more than three hundred years it has remained a howling wilderness. Owing to their management of its rulers, the Europeans have made no impression—none—not the least—upon its forests. It long shall this continue to be so?

Has diplomacy no arts, commerce, charms, by which this policy may be broken up by which its rivers may be opened to navigation, its forests to settlement, its pumpas to cultivation?

What commerce has done for America is as nothing in comparison with what it will do. It has fringed only the sea coast of that continent with settlements and cultivation. The great interior has never been touched. The heart of the country is a commercial desert, nor is to be reached except through the power of steam, and the free use of its majestic water-courses.

It is of this country—the importance of settling it up, of sending the emigrant, the steamboat, the plough, and the plough, with the messengers and agencies of commerce—that I wish to speak.

Let us, therefore, first see where it is, how far off it is, and what is its actual condition, and then we will be enabled the better to judge as to the true course of policy which it would be best for the commercial nations of the earth to take with regard to it.

The continent of South America is very nearly in shape that of a right angled triangle. Its hypotenuse rests on the Pacific, one of its legs extends from Cape Horn to Cape St. Roque; the other leg, which extends from Cape St. Roque, in latitude 5 deg. south, to La Vela, of the Caribbean sea, in latitude 12 deg. north.

The longer leg is that between Cape Horn and St. Roque; it is 2,500 geographical miles in length. The other leg has only 2,500; but the hypotenuse, which stands on the Andes and rests on the Pacific, is more than 4,900 miles long.

This configuration exercises powerful influence upon the climate of South America, especially as it regards its topography. The great rivers of the country, the mighty Amazon, and the majestic La Plata, are results of this configuration. In consequence of having the sea front which rests upon the short leg in the northern hemisphere, and looking to the northeast—and in consequence of having the sea front which rests upon the long leg in the southern hemisphere, to look southeast, as they come across the Atlantic filled with moisture, go full charged into the interior, dropping it in showers as they go until they reach the snow-capped summits of the Andes, where the last drop, which that very low temperature can wring from them, is deposited to melt and feed the sources of the Amazon and the La Plata with their tributaries.

The northeast trade winds commence to blow about the Tropic of Cancer, and coming from the quarter they do, they blow obliquely across the Atlantic. They evaporate from the sea as they go, and impinging at right angles upon the South American shore-line that extends from Cape St. Roque to Cabo La Vela, they carry into the interior the vapor that forms the clouds that give the rain which settles with water Magdalena, the Orinoco, and the northern tributaries of the Amazon.

The volume of water discharged by these rivers into the sea is expressive of the quantity which those northern trade winds take up from the sea, carry in the clouds, and precipitate upon the water-courses that are created by these streams. They are but pipes and gutters which Nature has placed under the eaves of the great water-shed that has the Andes for a ridge-pole, the Caribbean sea and North Atlantic for a cistern.

The trade wind region of the North Atlantic affords the water surface where the evaporation is carried on that supplies with rains, dew, and moisture, New Granada, Venezuela, the three Guianas and the Atlantic slopes of the Ecuador.

On the other hand, the southeast trade winds commence to blow about the parallel of 30 deg. or 35 deg. south. They, too, come obliquely across the Atlantic, and strike perpendicular upon the South American coast-line which extends from Cape St. Roque towards Cape Horn. They pass into the interior with their whole load of moisture, every drop of which is wrung from them before they cross the Andes. The quantity of moisture which is taken up from the sea and rained down upon this wonderfully fruitful country may be seen in what the La Plata and the Amazon discharge back into the ocean.

Now, there is no tropical country in the world which is so windward, and so exactly to windward of it, such an extent of ocean in the trade-wind region. Consequently there is no inter-tropical

country in the world which is so windward, and so exactly to windward of it, such an extent of ocean in the trade-wind region. Consequently there is no inter-tropical



country in the world that is so finely watered as this great Amazon country of South America.

Along the Atlantic coast of the United States, along the coast of China and the east coast of New Holland, the land trends along with the direction of the trade winds of those regions. These winds, with their moisture, travel along parallel with the land. They do not push blow perpendicularly upon it, nor push their vapors right across it into the interior, as they do in South America.

The shore line of eastern Africa is arranged like that of the South American water-shed; but it has not sea enough to windward to supply the vapor. To feed springs enough to make large rivers.

The southern trade winds, when the monsoons of the Indian ocean will permit them to blow, strike perpendicularly upon the east coast of South Africa, as they upon that of South America.

At Cape Guardafui the right angle of the African coast line is formed, as it is at Cape Roque for America; but the winds which cross this line between Cape Roque and the isthmus have traversed the Atlantic ocean and Caribbean sea—hence they reach the land dripping with moisture; whereas, in Africa, the northeast trades, which cross the coast line from Cape Guardafui to the isthmus of Suez, have sucked up vapors from the Red sea only—therefore the moisture which these winds carry into the interior of Africa is not by any means so great as that which those of the Atlantic carry over into South America.

The difference is as great as the difference of the evaporating surface exposed to the northeast trade winds by the Atlantic on the one hand, and by the Red sea on the other.

The two systems of trade winds—the northeast and the southeast—meet in the interior of South America, somewhere between the equator and the isthmus of Darien. This place of meeting is a place of calms, and where it is, there it rains.

This circumstance, and other meteorological agents, divide the seasons in the northern portions of South America, especially of the Orinoco, into the rainy and the dry—six months of constant rain, six months of blighting drought, is the condition here.

Not so in the valley of the Amazon. There the weather is agreeable all the year round; and though more rain falls there, in some months than in others, as it does here with us, still there as here, it may rain, and does rain, any day in the year.

Now, I think that any one who has followed me with a map will perceive why this inter-tropical region of South America, or that part of its water shed which from Panama to the parallel of 30 deg. or 35 deg. south slopes towards the Atlantic, has, and ought to have, the most remarkable climate in the world.

We have seen that Eastern Africa, and Eastern Africa alone, resembles it in configuration of shore line; but the evaporating surface and the supplies of vapor are wanting, and therefore South Africa cannot be nearly so well supplied with rains, and consequently with rivers, as is South America.

In all the other inter-tropical regions of the world—in India, in Western Africa, New Holland, and Polynesia—the year is divided into the rainy season and the dry; during the latter of which little or no water falls, springs go dry, and cattle perish, and dead bodies float in the air. Then, too, stalks, forth in these countries the "pestilence that walketh in darkness."

In the valley of the Amazon no such condition exists. There the fall of water, though copious—the river Amazon is the rain-gauge—is not compressed within a few months, nor accompanied by the terrible hurricanes and tornadoes which rage at the change of seasons in India. Here, in America, gentle and fruitful showers fall daily, and tornadoes are rare.

Because the Amazon is in a tropical country, the public is disposed to judge of its climate by comparing them with the climates of other tropical countries—as India, for example. But for the reasons stated, and because there are no monsoons or other conditions to cause the valley of the Amazon to be parched with drought at one season, and drenched with rains at another—as India is on one hand, and the Orinoco country on the other—there is no more resemblance between the climates of India and of the Amazon than there is between the climates of Rome and Boston; and any one who would infer similarity of climate from the fact that Boston and Rome are in the same latitude would not be more out than he who infers similarity of climate between India and the Amazonia because they both are tropical countries.

Now, what ought to be the condition of an inter-tropical country whose plains are watered with frequent showers, unaccompanied by a single drought during ages of perpetual summer? Why, fertility and salubrity; for in such a climate anything and everything will grow. The rapid production and constant decay of vegetable matter that have been going on there for thousands and thousands of years must have made the soil rich with vegetable mould.

## Election Notice.

I will proceed to open and hold an election, on the first Monday in August next, at the usual places of holding elections in Benton County, Ala., for the purpose of electing a Governor, Representative to Congress, one Senator and three Representatives to the State Legislature; Tax Collector and Tax Assessor, and four County Commissioners.

A. BROWN, Sheriff. B. C. June 25, 1855.

## CANDIDATES.

### FOR THE SENATE.

ASA SKELTON, Esq.  
MAJ. M. W. ABERNATHY,  
GEORGE H. BORDEN,  
MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN.

### FOR REPRESENTATIVES.

S. D. MCCLURE, Esq.,  
DAVID TREDWELL, Esq.,  
THOS. H. LEWIS, Esq.,  
HEZEKIAH CROSS, Esq.,  
WILLIAM J. BORDEN,  
G. C. ELLIS, Esq.,  
T. R. MANGHAM, Esq.,  
WILLIAM P. DAVIS, Esq.,  
WM. L. WHITLOCK, Esq.,  
B. P. TRAGER, Esq.,  
ISAAC P. MORAGNE, Esq.

### FOR JUDGE OF PROBATE.

HOS. A. WOODS,  
JOHN LINSEY, Esq.,  
JOHN SMITH, Esq.,  
CALDWELL SULLETT, Esq.,  
ROBERT W. DRAVER, Esq.,  
JOSEPH C. BARD, Esq.,  
JOHN H. CALDWELL,  
JAMES LEE, Esq.

### FOR TAX ASSESSOR.

JOSEPH T. HENNING, Esq.,  
WM. T. YEATMAN,  
JEFFERSON L. MONROE,  
JESSE U. BRYAN,  
SAMUEL B. WHITE,  
D. B. DAVIS.

### FOR TAX COLLECTOR.

WM. P. AMORINE, Esq.,  
JAMES MEHARD, Esq.

### FOR COMMISSIONERS.

JOHN M. TRAGER, Esq.,  
THOMAS J. EMBRY, Esq.,  
R. C. JAVELY,  
CAPT. JOHN H. WHITE,  
A. W. KIRBY, Esq.,  
COL. D. M. WALKER,  
CAPT. J. B. CLARK,  
CALVIN G. MORGAN, Esq.,  
JOHN LAMBERS, Esq.

**\$20,000**

Wanted, by the undersigned Twenty Thousand Dollars worth of land warrants for which liberal cash prices will be paid. I can be found at all times at the counting room of Messrs. Woodward & White, Jacksonville Benton County Ala.

DANIEL T. RYAN.  
June 26, 1855.—3m.

## 10,000 Acres

Of Land Warrants wanted by the undersigned, for which a fair price in cash will be given.

J. A. McCAMPBELL.  
June 20, 1855.—1f.

## Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.

For diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Secretory Disorders, Stricture, Gonorrhea, Catarrh of the Sexual Organs, whether in Male or Female, from whatever cause they may have originated, and no matter of how long standing.

If you have contracted the fearful disease which when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, understanding the nature of the disease, and the very vital fluids of life, do not trust yourself in the hands of Quacks, who start up every day in a city like this, and fill the human race with suffering, and two well calculated to deceive the young, and those not acquainted with their tricks. You cannot be too careful in the selection of a remedy in these cases.

The Fluid Extract Buchu has been pronounced by eminent physicians the greatest remedy ever known for the above named diseases, and is in its nature, and very innocent in its action, and yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the mucus and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease, and as a medicine which must have its effect in the blood.

Constitutional Debility, brought on by self-abuse, a most terrible disease, which has brought untold numbers of the human race to premature graves, blighting the brilliant hopes of parents, and blighting in the bud the glorious ambition of many a noble youth, can be cured by this invaluable remedy. And as a medicine which must have its effect in the blood, it is equally efficacious in the treatment of all diseases of the blood.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED Compound Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess of Mercury, exposure and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional disease, arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effective known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ulcers, and Swellings of the Bones, Tetters, Pimples on the Face, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin.

This article is now prescribed by some of the most distinguished physicians in the country, and has proved more efficient in practice than any preparation of Sarsaparilla yet offered to the public. Several cases of secondary Syphilis, Mercurial and Scrofulous diseases have entirely recovered in the internal use of our Public. These cases furnish striking examples of the salutary effects of this medicine in eradicating all the most inveterate diseases, after the glands were destroyed, and the bones already affected.

Notice.—Letters from responsible Physicians and Professors of several Medical Colleges, and certificates of cures from patients will be found accompanying both Preparations.

Prices, Fluid Extract of Buchu, \$1 per bottle. Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, \$1 per bottle or 5 bottles for five dollars, equal in strength to one gallon of Syrup of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by H. T. HELMBOLD, Chemist, 233 Chestnut Street, near the Girard House, Philadelphia.

To be had of all Druggists and Dealers everywhere. All letters directed to the Proprietor or Agent receive immediate attention.

## II. G. FARRELL'S Celebrated Arabian Liniment.

II. G. Farrell's Genuine Arabian Liniment is a most extraordinary medicine, the truth of which is placed beyond doubt by the vast sales of the article and the many cures being daily performed by it, which previously had resisted all other medicines and the skill of the best physicians in the world. It is composed of balsams, extracts and gums peculiar to Arabia—possessing, in a concentrated form, all their stimulating, anodyne, penetrating, unctuous and restorative properties, and the same which, ages ago, was used by the "Sons of the Desert," with such miraculous success, in curing the diseases of both man and beast.

Read the following remarkable cure which should of itself place

II. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT far beyond any similar remedy.

Mr. H. G. Farrell—Dear Sir: Actuated by a sense of gratefulness, I submit the following as an instance of the utility of your great medicine. My child, three years old, was suddenly attacked with a terrible disease, which in less than six hours prostrated it to total helplessness. The limbs became so rigid that not a joint could be bent; the flesh turned black and cold and entirely deprived of feeling; the eyes fixed, partially closed and altogether blind, following this was deafness to all sounds; the spine became contracted and so curved that when lying on its back the head & heels only touched. Indeed, the child presented every appearance of being dead. Immediately on the use of the Liniment, the physician was called in, and for three weeks he labored to restore it to feeling, but all in vain, although it was blistered a dozen times and various rubefacient Liniments applied. A consultation of physicians was then held, but to no purpose, the case was then brought before the Medical Society, but nothing could be suggested which had not already been done, and the doctor then told me he could do nothing more. We then commenced applying your Liniment freely over the entire length of the spine, and you may imagine a parent's joy, when, after a few applications, returning animation was apparent, and it rapidly recovered with the exception of the sight, which did not become perfect for near a month. The child is now healthy and robust as can be. Five other cases of the same kind occurred previously in my neighborhood, all of which died, when there is no doubt if your Liniment had been used they would have recovered.

HENRY G. CLELAND.  
Peoria, March 1st, 1851.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against any other counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine article is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, sole inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main Street, Peoria, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signature on the wrapper, all others are counterfeit. Sold by Hendrick & Nesbitt, Jacksonville; in Randolph County, by McCoy & Goss, Rome; in W. B. Bachelor, Wadsworth; Baker & Hene, Lamar; Putnam, Milner; P. E. Alexander, Arabaocoochee; By R. M. Dickson, Alexandria; William Smart, Oxford; W. Y. Hendrick, Silver Run; and by regular authorized agents throughout the United States.

Price 25 and 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H. G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c.

June 26, 1855.

## STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.

Probate Court for said County, Special Term, June 21st A. D. 1855.

This day came William Carmichael, Guardian of Robert N. Smith, Caroline V. Smith, and Emeline I. Smith, minor heirs of Wm. F. Smith deceased, and filed his petition in writing under oath, for an order of sale to sell the following described lands belonging to said minors, lying in said county to-wit: the east half of the north east fourth of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the west half of the north west quarter of section 33, township 13 range 12, and the north east fourth of south east fourth and west half of south east fourth section 27 township 13 range 11; east in the Coosa Land District, containing 280 acres more or less. It is therefore ordered that the 13th day of August next be set for hearing said petition, and that notice thereof be given by publication for forty days in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in Benton County, Ala., notifying all persons interested to be and appear at a regular term of said court to be held at the court house of said county on said Monday the 13th day of August next, to show cause why said real estate should not be ordered to be sold in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

Witness, A. Woods, Judge of the Probate.

Attest: A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.

June 15, 1855.

## TALLASSEE HATCHER Male and Female School.

The second session of the above institution will commence on the second Monday in June, and continue twenty-one weeks.

Terms of Tuition.

Orthography, Reading and Mental Arithmetic, \$6 00

The above continued with English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, &c. \$8 00

The above continued, with Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry & Logic, \$10 00

The Languages & Mathematics will be taught, if required at \$16 00

The undersigned flatters himself that with sixteen years experience in Georgia, and one session at this institution, attended with success, will secure to him a liberal patronage.

J. S. LASSITER, Mrs. Lassiter, Assistant.

may 29, 1855.—1f.

## SAMPSON W. HARRIS, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 7th Congressional District, will address the people at the times and places following:

COOSA COUNTY.

On Saturday 16 June, at Nixburg,

" Wednesday 25 July " Weogufky

" Friday 27 " " Rockford

" Monday 30 " " Wetumpka

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

On Wednesday 20 June at Westburg

" Friday 22 " " Konoke

" Thursday 21 " " Louisa

" Saturday 23 " " Wedowee

" Monday 25 " " Arabaocoochee

BENTON COUNTY.

On Wednesday 27 June at Oxford

" Thursday 28 " " White Plains

" Friday 29 " " Cross Plains

" Saturday 30 " " Jacksonville

" Monday 2 July " Alexandria.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

On Tuesday 3 July at Greensport

" Wednesday 4 July at Ashville

" Friday 6 " " Springfield

" Wednesday 18 " " Collins & Robinson's Store.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

On Saturday 7 July at Trussville

" Monday 9 " " Elyton

" Wednesday 11 " " Jonesboro

SHELBY COUNTY.

On Friday 13 July at Montevallo,

" Saturday 14 " " Columbiana

" Monday 16 " " Harpersville.

TALLADEGA COUNTY.

On Monday 18 June at McConnelton

" Friday 20 July " Eastaboga

" Saturday 21 " " Talladega

" Monday 23 " " Riser's

" Tuesday 24 " " Fayetteville.

The papers of the District will please copy.

## Public Speaking.

The Candidates for Benton County will address the people at the times and places following:

Singer Hill Monday July 9th  
Pine Grove Tuesday " 10th  
Pounds' Wednesday " 11th  
Macedonia Thursday " 12th  
Masculine Friday " 13th  
Phillips Saturday " 14th  
Borden Sunday " 15th  
Ladiga Tuesday " 17th  
Rabbit Town Wednesday " 18th  
White Plains Thursday " 19th  
Tregue's & Roads Saturday " 21st  
Cobbins' Tuesday " 23rd  
Brown's Wednesday " 24th  
Wills' Thursday " 25th  
Mattox' Friday " 26th  
Oxford Saturday " 27th  
Morrisville Tuesday " 28th  
Alexandria Thursday August 2d  
Taylor's old place Friday " 3d  
Jacksonville Saturday " 4th

## Sheriff Sale.

By virtue of eight f. fas. in favor of Hiram Baird, Chamberlain & Miller, Haviland, Harrell & Co., Wily, Banks & Co., Townsend, Crane & Co., Warrington, Stoddard & Co., Dewing, Thayer & Co. and F. M. Haney & Co., and against John B. Hays & James B. Hays, issued from the Circuit Court of Benton County and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, on the first Monday in July next, the following described property, to-wit: one Bay Horse, one Buggy and Harness one Carryall and one new Saddle, levied on as the property of said John B. Hays and James B. Hays to satisfy said f. fas.

A. BROWN, Sheriff.

June 19, 1855.

## Office Ala. & Ten. River R. R. Co.

SELMA, May 26th, 1855.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the Stock holders of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad company, will convene at Shelby Springs, on Wednesday, the 12th day of July next, 1855, for the purpose of electing a President and Board of Directors, for said company, for the ensuing year, pursuant to adjournment of former convention.

The Directors will meet at the same place on Monday preceding.

A. M. GOODWIN, Secy.

The Talladega Reporter and Jacksonville Republican will copy 5 times.

June 19, 1855.

## ATTENTION! BEA! No. 1.

A Company Master will be held in beat No. 1, at Jacksonville, Ala., on SATURDAY, the 30th instant. All persons liable to military duty in this beat will appear at that time and place, armed and equipped as the law directs.

M. P. HENDERSON, Capt.

June 15, 1855.

## HAYANA Plan LOTTERY.

Jasper County Academy Lottery!

[By Authority of the State of Georgia.]

The subscriber having been appointed Manager of the Jasper County Academy Lottery, intends conducting the same on the Hayana plan of single numbers, and has located his Office in the city of Macon, Georgia. He now offers the following GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY 23, 1855. When Prizes will be distributed as follows, amounting to

**\$50,000!**

CLASS B.

Prizes of : \$12,000

1 " : 5,000

1 " : 3,000

1 " : 2,000

1 " : 1,500

1 " : 1,200

1 " : 1,100

5 Prizes of : 1,000

10 " : 400

&c. &c. &c.

408 Prizes, amounting to : \$50,000

\*\* Agents wanted in every town and city in the Union. On application the Terms will be forwarded.

Remember every Prize drawn at each drawing, under the superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan and Jas. A. Nisner, Esq., gentlemen who are sworn to a faithful performance of their duty. Prizes paid when due without discount. \*\* All orders, rely on it, strictly confidential. Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

Whole Tickets \$8; Halves \$4; Quarters \$2.

Address JAMES F. WINTER, Manager, Macon, Ga.

## PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

The plan and manner of drawing of the Jasper County Academy Lottery, is as follows:

The Lottery is set up on the Hayana plan of simple numbers, because it was believed to be the most easily understood as well as the most honorable plan.

There are 10,000 tickets that are numbered from 1 to 10,000. In the Scheme for July, there are 380 full prizes and 408 approximation prizes—making in all 788 prizes.

Slips of paper of exactly the same size, and printed with numbers from 1 to 10,000 corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, are rolled up and inserted in small tin tubes one inch long, and about one fourth inch in diameter, and are deposited in one wheel—similar slips, on which are printed the amounts of the different prizes, are also rolled up and inserted in tin tubes and put into another wheel—these are each fastened with two pad-locks by the Superintendent, who certify that the numbers and prizes were all deposited in the wheels. Each Superintendent takes one key of each wheel, and the wheel cannot be opened without both are present. When the drawing takes place, which will be in public, the wheels are unlocked, and after revolving them, a number is drawn out of the wheel of numbers, and at the same time one is drawn out of the Prize wheel by boys with arms bared to the shoulder and blindfolded—the tube is slipped off, and the number held up and unrolled, so that the whole audience can see it—the number is then called off and registered by the Superintendents. The Prize drawn, is credited to the number drawn at the same time, and so on till all the Prizes are drawn out. A copy of the drawing is then sent to the printers, and after comparison the Superintendents certify to the correctness of the drawing. These Superintendents are sworn to perform their duty without fear or favor.

It will be perceived, that in this plan, every Prize is drawn out, and of course some person must get them; a drawing is sent to every one ordering tickets.

The Prizes are payable 30 days after the drawing, in full without any discount.

\*\* Drawings take place every twenty days.

June 12, 1855.

By Authority of the State of Georgia.

## FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOTTERY.

GRAND SCHEME FOR JULY.

CLASS 3.

To be Drawn July 2d, 1855, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, when Prizes amounting to

**\$50,000**

Will be distributed according to the following Magnificent Scheme! \*\* And remember every Prize is drawn at each drawing, and paid when due without discount!

1 Prize of : \$12,000

1 " : 5,000

1 " : 3,000

1 " : 2,000

1 " : 1,500

1 " : 1,200

1 " : 1,100

5 " : \$1,000 are : 5,000

10 " : 400 are : 4,000

10 " : 150 are : 1,500

12 " : 120 are : 1,440

20 " : 100 are : 2,000

408 Prizes in all amounting to \$50,000

ONLY TEN THOUSAND NUMBERS! Tickets \$8—Halves \$4—Quarters \$2.

SAMUEL SWAN, Agent and Manager.

Atlanta, Georgia.

June 12, 1855.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Probate Court of Benton County, on the 19th day of May, 1855, upon the estate of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate, to present them, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN W. JONES, Adm'r.



## DISSOLUTION.

This partnership heretofore existing in the cabinet-making business, between John H. Crawford and Jas. G. Dailey, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

**JOHN H. CRAWFORD,**  
Returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for patronage and favors heretofore bestowed, and respectfully informs them that he continues to carry on the

**Cabinet Making Business,** in all its branches, at the same place, south of the square and west side of main street. Almost all kinds of work kept constantly on hand, or executed promptly agreeably to order.

He has now on hand and FOR SALE low, the following articles: **Bureaus, Sideboards, Bedsteads, Tables, &c., &c.**  
**JOHN H. CRAWFORD.**  
Jan. 9, 1855.—y

**W. B. MARTIN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

**MORGAN, MARTIN & FORNEY,**  
PRACTICE in copartnership in the several Courts of Benton county.

Office at JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
WM. H. FORNEY resides at Jacksonville, and can be consulted at all times on the business of the firm.—He will also attend the Circuit Courts of DeKalb and of the Counties adjoining to Benton.  
March 14, 1854.—ly.

**JOHN I. THOMAS, THOMAS HAYDEN,**  
THOMAS & HAYDEN,  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to their care in the counties of Jefferson, Blount, Shelby, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee, Benton and St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court of the State.  
Jan. 10, '54.

**James A. McCampbell,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
ACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.  
Office, east room over Hudson's Store  
February, 25, 1852.

**Spring & Summer**  
STOCK OF  
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Umbrellas, and Straw Goods.

**G. W. FERRY,**  
Marion Hall Building, Broad Street,  
ATLANTA, GA.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs leave to call the attention of Merchants visiting Augusta, to his extensive stock of  
**SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.**  
Among which may be found latest styles Mole-skin, Black and Drab Beaver, Brush and Cass' HATS, Bunk, Beaver, and Cass' soft fancy Hats various colors. Campercha, Leghorn, Mandarin and Panama Hats. Swiss, Senate, Canton, Florence, Pedal and French Straw Do. Double and single brim Palm leaf and Canada straw Hats. Silk, Straw, Florence, Rutland and Lace BONNETS. Rutland and Florence, and Belgrade Bloomers. Silk, Gingham and Cotton **UMBRELLAS**, Flowers, Tubbs and Bonnet Linings—assortment kept full by supplies received weekly from manufacturers, and offered at prices as low as can be bought at any southern market, and merchants will find it to their interest to examine my stock before making purchases.

Augusta Ga. March 21, 1854.

**FOSTER & CALDWELL,**  
Attorneys at Law,  
AND Solicitors in Chancery,  
Will practice in copartnership in the Circuit & Chancery Courts of Marshall, DeKalb, Jackson and Cherokee.

Address JOHN FOSTER, Jacksonville, Ala.  
J. F. M. CALDWELL, Cedar Bluff, May 15, 1855.—ly.

**BENTON STEAM**  
**MILLS.**

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have their Steam Mills in successful operation, ten miles below Jacksonville, on the Stage road to Oxford, and are now prepared to fill all bills of superior, smooth lumber with despatch and at moderate prices for cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

We also have our Corn Mills in successful operation and are making a fine article of meal.

We solicit patronage of the public generally.

**J. A. McCampbell & Co.**  
Feb. 20, 1855.—ly.

**WM. E. ALEXANDER & CO.**  
WHOLESALE GROCERS,  
KEEPS constantly on hand a large stock of every article in that line.

**50,000 lbs. Prime Leaf Lard** now in store.  
Large Brick Store, opposite Rail Road Depot.  
Home, Ga., May 29, 1855.

## WONDERFUL!

New York in Jacksonville!!  
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Jacksonville and the surrounding country, that he has opened a

**Cabinet Shop,**  
ON THE  
Public Square

a few doors from the Brick Hotel, where he is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture, of the very best quality and latest styles.

He has now on hand and for sale elegant Secretaries and Book-cases, Dressing Bureaus, Centre Tables, Sofas, the genuine article of French Bedstead. Also the Cottage Bedstead, together with a large lot of other furniture too tedious to mention, which he warrants to be equal if not superior to NEW YORK FURNITURE, having finished his trade in New York, and having a long practice in the business, he feels qualified to finish anything in his line in the best manner. Those desiring fine cheap FURNITURE will do well to give him a call.

**JAMES G. DAILEY.**  
N. B.—Country produce of all kinds taken in exchange for furniture.  
J. G. D.  
February 27, 1855.—ly.

**BOUNTY LAND!**  
The undersigned have all the forms and instructions from the Pension office, for applications for bounty land, under the act of 3d March, 1855—and all former acts, for Military services. Fourteen days service or a longer period entitles the applicant to 160 Acres—and those who have received less than 160, to additional bounty, making, with that already received 160 acres.

Persons entitled should apply at an early day. Those who call on us shall be promptly attended to.  
Address TURNLEY & DAVIS,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.  
J. W. RAMSEY,  
March 20, 1855. Centre, Ala.

**House and Furniture**  
**PAINTING.**  
The citizens of Oxford and vicinity, and the public generally, are respectfully informed that the undersigned has commenced the above business in Oxford, Ala. He will be prepared to

**Execute all Orders** for Painting, in the newest, most FASHIONABLE and approved style, and with the utmost promptitude. All OIL PAINTING warranted, and OIL GRaining warranted to last as long as the natural wood. Persons in the country and adjoining villages, who may have jobs of Painting, can have them promptly executed, by addressing a line to him at Oxford, Ala.

**W. G. VENABLE.**  
REFERENCES.  
Charles Oliver, Athens, Georgia.  
T. L. Giles, Atlanta, do.  
March 6, 1855

**To Merchants and Physicians!**  
**Atlanta Drug Store.**  
The Subscriber having purchased the whole interest in the above establishment, respectfully offers to the Merchants and Physicians of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee, a large and well selected assortment of **Pure Drugs**, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Surgical and Dental Apparatus, Medicinal Liquors, Fancy Goods, such as **Soaps, Colognes**, and Lubin's Extracts, at wholesale or retail, as low as can be purchased in any city South.

We invite persons visiting Atlanta to call and see—we charge nothing for showing, and would be glad to exhibit our Goods to all.

**H. A. RAMSAY.**  
Atlanta, Ga. March 20—6m  
\*Dahlonega Signal, Cherokee Advocate, Cedar Town Republican Jacksonville (Ala.) Republican, Dalton Times, Roan Southern, West Point Beacon, Lagrange Reporter, Newnan Banner, Griffin Union, will copy twice a month for six months, and forward accounts.

**B. T. POPE,**  
Attorney at Law,  
ASHVILLE, ALA.

**THE GREAT DISCOVERY.**  
**KROLLERION!**  
FOR CURLING THE HAIR!  
FOR many years it has been the object of deepest study with chemists and others, to produce a fluid that, applied to the hair, would cause it to wave and curl equal in beauty to the natural curl.

**THE KROLLERION** is the only article ever offered to the world that will effect this most desirable object. But three or four applications are necessary to curl the hair much as may be desired, and for any length of time. From the many testimonials of those who have used it, the subscriber does not hesitate to warrant the KROLLERION to give satisfaction, and prove as recommended in all cases.

The recipe for making, with full directions for use, will be sent on the receipt of one dollar, post paid. The ingredients will not cost over 12 cents.

Direct to **H. A. FREEMONT,**  
Warren, Trumbull Co., O.  
April 24, 1855.—3m.

**Wool Carding.**  
The subscriber is now ready to accommodate his old patrons, and begs leave to inform them that he has got new cards, and feels that he can satisfy all who will bring their wool, in good order. He has also got a machine for picking out the burrs—at his old stand on cane creek, two miles above Morrisville.

**J. W. EZELL.**  
April 24, 1855.

## Morrisville Manufacturing Co.

The subscribers would respectfully announce to the citizens of Benton and the surrounding counties, that they are now manufacturing

**WAGGONS** of all sizes, From two to six horse, with or without bodies, also BUGGYS of various patterns and newest and most fashionable styles; also ROCKAWAYS & ROCKAWAY BUGGYS, both square and fancy bodies, for one or two horses, all put up in fancy style, and of the best material, by experienced and faithful workmen, the most of which we warrant for twelve months.

**All Carriage Repairing** done in the neatest style and at short notice.

**Second-Hand Carriages and Buggys** frequently on hand for sale at reduced prices. Old Carriages will be taken at their value, in payment for new work.

We are also manufacturing **THRASHING MACHINES**, both Spike & Windmill-blade, with and without lining. Also grain FANS of the best quality in use; Gearing for Field and Gin houses; **Bedsteads, Tables, Wardrobes, &c.** any of which will be furnished on the most reasonable terms for cash or on time to punctual customers. Good wheat, corn, fodder, pork and bacon, will also be taken in payment for work, any of which we will be glad to furnish to our friends and customers. And we are fully satisfied that we can make it to their interest to purchase from us, for the following reasons:

1st. Because we work none but the very best materials, by the best workmen, which secure neat, substantial and durable work.

2nd. We are citizens of the country and expect to remain so, consequently are easier paid and can give more indulgence than northern men.

3rd. Because, should any of our work, by accident or mistake prove unsound, we are here to make it good.

4th. Because all the money paid to us is retained in the country, and paid out again to our own people, instead of being sent to the north to fatten already wealthy capitalists.

**MORRIS, HICKS & CO.**  
E. G. MORRIS, HIRAM HICKS,  
J. R. LOYD,  
July 25, 1854.—ly.

**Morrisville Flouring Mills.**  
COME AND TRY US.

The subscriber would inform his friends and customers, and the public generally that he has thoroughly repaired and greatly improved his mill which will enable him to do more grinding, make better flour and more of it than usual. And feel confident that he can now give the fullest satisfaction to any customer who will give him a fair trial.

The Mill is under the superintendence of Mr. ISAAC G. MORRIS, who is well known to be an experienced miller, and an accommodating and business man, and will keep none but the best and most faithful hands.

I would say to my old customers that I feel thankful for past favors and would be glad to see them again and think I can send them home well pleased and paid for their trouble and time, with good news for their family, and neighbors, a lot and camp house will be found at the mill for persons that come to stay all night.

The best price paid for good wheat.

**LAW NOTICE.**  
**SAMUEL H. LUKENS,**  
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery  
Will practice Law in Benton & adjoining Counties, and also in the Supreme Court of the State of Ala. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.  
Office, corner room in the Selma and Tennessee Hotel, Oxford, Benton Co. Ala.  
Feb. 6, '55.

**Turnley, Davis & Ramsey,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
AND  
Solicitors in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business committed to their charge in the counties of Benton, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Talladega and Randolph.

**ADDRESS.**  
M. J. TURNLEY, Jacksonville, Ala.  
W. P. DAVIS, Centre, Ala.  
J. W. RAMSEY, Centre, Ala.  
April 11, 1854.—ly.

**The Practice of Medicine,**  
In its Various Departments,  
BY  
**Dr. W. W. ANDERSON,**  
In Benton County, 7 miles east of Arbuckle, Randolph Co., Ala.  
May 1, 1855.—ly.

**A TEACHER WANTED,** in Township 17, Range 11, Randolph County, Ala.  
Applicants will apply to  
R. G. BARR, Esq.,  
Col. R. G. ROBERTS,  
A. H. ONARROW, Trustees.

**Whitley & Ellis,**  
HAVE associated themselves in the Practice of the Law.  
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville, Alabama.

## COLLEGIATE

**Cherokee Institute.**  
The second term of the above Institution will commence on Monday, 1st, Monday to September, 1854. A spacious new hall, capable of seating 200 pupils will be ready; and also ample room for classes, and for the musical and primary departments.

The undersigned, Principal, induced by the agreement of a number of citizens of this county, to enter and keep in the Institute 50 pupils for the term of two years, each promising to enter and pay for the number of pupils named to his name, and undertake to found here upon his own resources and at his own expense, an institution worthy of the noble cause of Female Education. This must afford the most ample assurance of his determination to make the Institute entirely worthy of the public confidence and patronage. To this may be added an experience of 20 years, eminently successful, by which he has achieved a reputation in this arduous and responsible field of labor, not to be overthrown by the breath of the slanderer.

Every branch appropriate to the most accomplished female education will be here taught, in the most thorough manner, by experienced and able instructors, upon terms more moderate than in the so-called female Colleges of the day.

**S. FOUCHÉ, Principal,** and Instructor in the Greek & Latin Classics, Mathematics, Logic, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, History and Rhetoric.

**Mrs. C. E. CALDWELL,** Instructress in E. Grammar, Arithmetic, Freshman and Sophomore Classes, Geography, N. Philosophy, &c.

**Mrs. E. DELASOR,** Instructor in the French Language, Drawing, and Botany, &c.

**Mrs. B. F. BARCLAY,** Instructor in Music—Vocal and Instrumental—on the Organ, Piano, Harp, Guitar, or other instrument.

**Terms.**  
To those who board in the family of the undersigned, the entire charge for Boarding and Tuition in any or all the branches taught in the Institute, without exception, and including washing, fuel and lights, will be \$250, for the school year—\$150 for the Spring term of six months, and \$100 for the Fall term of six months. Board in good families can be had at \$10 per month. Tuition in the College department \$50 per year; French \$20; Drawing \$20. No extra fee for the Greek and Latin in most other institutions. Music \$30 for the Spring term and \$20 for the Fall term. In the primary department the charge will be 18 dollars for the Spring and 12 dollars for the Fall term.

Reference is respectfully made to Dr. H. V. M. Miller, and Judges Underwood and Lomax of this city. Wm. Fick, Esq. of Cedar Town, Polk Co. M. R. Right, Esq. of Cherokee Co. Ala.  
Aug. 29—ly.

**NEW STAGE LINE**  
FROM  
**Guntersville to Jacksonville.**

A Tri-weekly line of four horse Post Coaches, is now running and permanently established, between Jacksonville and Guntersville, Ala., forming a direct connection with the Tennessee river and the daily line of Stages from Rome, Ga. via Talladega to Montgomery, Ala.

There is also a line of four horse coaches from Talladega to the head of the Alabama and Tennessee river rail road, above Monticello. Guntersville is situated half way between Decatur (the head of the Memphis and Charleston Rail Road) and Bridgeport, (the crossing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Rail Road) it being only sixty miles, or six hours run on fine Mail steamers which pass daily to either of the above points. Whitesburg (the Huntsville landing) is only 30 miles by the river, and a splendid line of four horse coaches over a McAdams road ten miles to Huntsville. Passengers from Nashville, West Tennessee, North Mississippi and all portions of North Alabama to Jacksonville and Talladega, Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find it to their interest to travel this route, as it is "cheap, safe, swift and comfortable."

The above line is stocked with good coaches and teams, with accommodating drivers; it runs over a fine natural road to Talladega and Selma, and a splendid plank road from Talladega to Montgomery. No labor or expense shall be spared on our line to render travellers comfortable. Passengers to Montgomery, Selma and Mobile, will find this route 24 hours quicker, and from eight to ten dollars cheaper than any other arrangement. It is such that passengers can have eight hours sleep in Jacksonville, and from 5 p. m. to 3 a. m. in Talladega, making almost the entire route in daylight. Leave Guntersville Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, at 6 o'clock a. m., and arrive at Jacksonville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m. Leave Jacksonville, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock a. m., arrive at Guntersville same days, at 10 1/2 p. m.

Fare from Guntersville to Jacksonville \$6. To Talladega \$9. Montgomery \$14. Way passengers ten cents per mile.

**WM. T. BROOKS, Proprietor.**  
Guntersville, Ala. Dec. 20, 1854.—y

**BENJ. A. BROOKS,**  
Attorney at Law  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.

Will attend promptly to all business committed to him in the courts of Benton and the adjacent counties.

Office, north-east corner of the Court House, Jacksonville, Ala.  
Dec. 3, 1853.—y.

**WASHINGTON HALL,**  
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.  
BEING situated almost equidistant from the Mason and Western, West end, and Atlantic and Georgia Rail Road Depots, this House will be found both a convenient and comfortable abode for Travellers, while sojourning at this point. Beds will be served on the arrival of the several Passenger Trains, and every attention paid to the wants and comfort of visitors.  
**JAMES LOYD,**  
June 1, 1852.—y. Proprietor.

**Bounty Land.**  
The undersigned respectfully informs all Bounty Land claimants, under the late and all former acts, that he has procured the necessary forms and instructions, and is prepared to procure their warrants for them in the shortest possible time, which he will do upon very reasonable able terms.

**J. A. McCampbell.**  
April 8, 1855.

## SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY

**LOTTERY.**  
By Authority of the State of Alabama.  
CONDUCTED ON THE HAVANA PLAN.

**CLASS Q.**  
To be Drawn June 23, at the city of Montgomery.

**WHEN PRIZES AMOUNTING TO \$50,000 DOLLARS!**  
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

1 Prize of	\$12,000
1 " "	5,000
1 " "	3,000
1 " "	2,000
1 " "	1,500
1 " "	1,200
1 " "	1,100
1 " "	1,000
5 " "	400
10 " "	150
12 " "	120
20 " "	100

In all, 480 prizes, amounting to \$50,000. EVERY PRIZE DRAWN AT EACH DRAWING, AND PAID WHEN DUE, WITHOUT DISCOUNT.

\* Tickets \$8; Halves and Quarters in proportion. All communications strictly confidential.  
Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.  
**SAM SWAN, Ag't. & Manager.**  
June 12, 1855.

**Administrator's.**  
SALE OF  
**PERSONAL PROPERTY.**

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell on the premises, at the late residence of Lucinda D. Wilson, deceased, on SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit until the 1st day of March next, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of Joseph Wilson dec'd, consisting of Household & Kitchen furniture, one cow and calf and some cattle and other articles too tedious to mention; and at the same time rent out the House and Lot on which said deceased resided at the time of her death; Note and approved security will be required to secure the rent and purchase money.

**JOHN SPENCER, Admr.,**  
De bonis non with the will annexed.  
This 29th day of May, 1855.  
June 5.

**THE STATE OF ALABAMA,**  
Benton County,  
TAKEN UP & posted before H. Cross, Esq. before John W. Ledbetter, a certain Estray Bay mare, about 4 years old this Spring, has rings in her eyes—appraised to sixty dollars this May 22d, 1855.

**A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.**

**C. C. Porter,**  
Resident Surgeon Dentist,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

**Masonic.**  
The members of all the Lodges in Benton and adjoining counties are most respectfully and cordially invited to attend a celebration of St. John's day, at this place on **Saturday, the 23rd June, proximo.** The people of all ages, classes and sexes are also respectfully invited. There will be masonic addresses, public installation of the officers and other ceremonies suitable to the occasion.

**J. L. WHITESIDE,**  
B. F. BRAY,  
Surviving Committee of  
Crozier Lodge, No. 78,  
White Plains, Ala. May 12, '55.

**JOHN H. WRIGHT,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him, in this, and adjoining counties.  
March 7, 1854.—ly.

**JOHN R. STANFORD, ALBERT G. PITNER,**  
**TANFORD & PITNER,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**GROCERS,**  
And General Dealers in  
Dry Goods, Hardware, Saddlery;  
BOOTS, SHOES, HAGGING,  
BALE ROPE, WINES,  
LIQUORS, PROVISIONS, &c.  
Rome, Georgia.

\* All kinds of Country Produce, Provisions, &c., bought and sold, or received and sold on Commission.

**REFERENCES.**  
Pratt, McBurney & Co.,  
O. J. Chaffee,  
Hand & Williams,  
J. & S. Bones & Co.,  
May 29, 1855.—ly.

**Notice to Capitalists.**  
**Cotton Factory**  
FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale a Factory of 1,000 Spindles, all in good order and of the very best construction. Said Machinery being thrown out to give place to a Gin Manufactory, which the proprietor thought more profitable in this section of country. There is no doubt in the mind of the subscriber, but that the Cotton Manufacturing business would pay well in Alabama or Mississippi, and he is willing to hold an interest, if the right kind of Company can be got up. For further particulars, address me at Rock Mills, Hancock Co. Georgia.

**W. J. WILSON.**  
June 5, 1855.—2m inco.

## CRAWFORD'S

**Cottage Bedsteads.**  
THE subscriber has on hand a large number, and is constantly engaged in manufacturing his

**Improved Cottage Bedsteads.**  
These Bedsteads, for beauty, elegance and comfort, are unequalled by anything in the bedstead line, ever invented. They are warranted

**CHURCH PROOF.**  
All who have tried them pronounce them the best and handsomest bedstead in use. Call and examine.  
**JOHN H. CRAWFORD.**  
N. B.—Bacon, Lard or Flour taken in exchange for bedsteads or other cabinet work.  
J. H. C.  
Feb. 13, 1855.

**To Bounty Land Claimants.**  
THE undersigned having procured the necessary forms to be used by applicants for Bounty Land under the late Act of Congress, of March 3d, 1855, Respectfully informs all who may be interested, that he is prepared to prosecute their claims promptly for a reasonable compensation.

**BENJAMIN A. BROOKS.**  
March 27, 1855.

**Money Wanted!!**  
All persons indebted to A. G. & J. F. Nunnally, by note or account, are hereby notified to pay up without delay, if they wish to save cost. We are compelled to have money, and this is the LAST and ONLY notice we shall give.  
**A. G. & J. F. NUNNELLY.**  
April 3, 1855.

A Large lot of good Pine lumber building (nearly all dry) on hand for sale by  
**MORRIS, HICK & CO.**  
Morrisville, August 22, 1854.

**New Livery Stable.**  
The undersigned is now prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Horses, Buggies, Blacks, or to procure private conveyance to any part of the country. His arrangements are so complete that none need fear disappointment, at any time, and his stock and vehicles shall be of the first quality. He will have spirited horses to suit the young and dashing, and gentle and quiet horses to suit the old.

**PRICES.**  
Buggy and horse, per day \$2.00  
Hack and two horses " 5 00  
Single horse, or Buggy alone 1 00  
Persons who hire horses or vehicles will be responsible for all damages; for they who dance always love to pay the fiddler.

**JAMES H. PRIVETT.**  
April 3, 1855.

**MARTIN W. WHEELER,**  
Attorney at Law,  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery,  
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will attend to all business committed to him in Benton, Cherokee, and the adjoining counties.  
April 4, 1854.

**Administrator's**  
SALE OF  
**PERSONAL PROPERTY.**

BY virtue of an order of the Probate court of Benton County, Alabama, made on the 29th day of May, 1855, I will sell, on the premises, at the late residence of Hamilton E. Jones, deceased, on MONDAY THE 2nd DAY OF JULY NEXT, to the highest bidder, on a credit of Twelve months, with interest from date, the personal property belonging to the estate of said deceased, consisting of one Lot of Saddle's Trappings & Materials; also 2 new Saddles, and one yoke of Oxen, and other articles too tedious to mention. All sums under \$5 cash, and all sums over five dollars, note and approved security will be required of purchasers.

**JOHN W. JONES,**  
Administrator.

**To Miners and Farmers.**  
Doer, Hicks and Prior, Deans of the Georgia Scientific Institute, inform the mining and Agricultural community, that they have established at Rome, Floyd county, Ga., a complete laboratory for the chemical examination and analysis of all kinds of metallic substances, earths, fertilizers, &c. The fees are as follows:

For testing of any one mineral, \$5  
For an analysis (quantitative) of the same 10  
For each ingredient in a compound substance, 10  
For analysis or assay of gold, tin or silver, 20  
For all other operations not above specified, moderate rates.

All specimens to be sent free of expense to J. W. Hicks & Co's Drug Store, Rome, with name of locality, specimens of accompanying rocks, depth from which extracted, and weighing if possible at least one quarter of a pound. The preparation of fine Medicines, of pure Chemicals, &c. will also be attended to.

N. B. The fee will always be expected previous to the report being made.  
Feb. 20, 1855.—2m.

**HUGH MONTGOMERY,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW & SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,  
Having located in Oxford, Benton County, Ala. will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his management.

**May 3, 1853.—ly.**

## THE GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION OF

**The Art Union Society.**  
**500,000 GIFTS**  
THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS  
Certificates for This Year, One Dollar.

The members of the ART UNION SOCIETY, on the occasion of this tenth Distribution of the

**WORKS OF ART** accumulated by the Society during the past year, would respectfully call the attention of its patrons to the fact, that, being about to remove to the buildings in course of erection for the Society in the city of Washington, they will add the Real Estate and other Landed Property belonging to the Society to the

**DISTRIBUTION FOR THIS YEAR.**  
At the last meeting of the Society, it was determined to REDUCE THE CERTIFICATE OF SHARE FOR THIS GRAND ENTERPRISE TO ONE DOLLAR EACH, thinking that thereby it would be the means of a more general diffusion of the works of art throughout the country, and will enable the Society to extend their labors for the advancement of the **ARTS AND SCIENCES** in this country. The certificates of Share will be issued.

**ONE DOLLAR** accompanying which each purchaser will receive free of charge, by return mail, a beautiful and valuable Engraving, entitled **WASHINGTON ON DORCHESTER HEIGHTS**, Representing an Eventful Period in the History of Our Country.